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WHOLE NO.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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KOBE FREE OF PLAGUE

But Cases Exist in
Osaka.

OTHER ORIENTAL NEWS

Japanese Naval Matters--The Mor-
gan City--Shantung Uprising.
Marshal Su Removed.

KOBE, Jan. 4.—No fresh case has
been reported since the 23d ult. at
Kobe.

At Osaka several cases are reported.
Two doctors were declared to be in-
fected with plague on Sunday, the 1st
inst. One of them is Mr. Baba Seki-
chi, who has been attached to the Mo-
toyama Infectious Diseases Hospital
for some eight years, and on the out-
break of the plague was appointed a
commissioner in the Plague Inspection
Office. On the 31st ult., feeling un-
well, he returned home from the of-
fice, and next day his symptoms show-
ing that he was suffering from plague,
he was removed to the Infectious Dis-
eases Hospital. The other doctor is
named Mr. Wakabayashi, and resides
at Houden Sanbanchu. He was taken
ill on the 30th ult., and his case was
declared to be one of plague on Sun-
day. He was the principal doctor who
attended Adachi Rihel, who recently
died from the plague. It is supposed
he caught the disease from that pa-
tient while treating him. The plague
lymph imported from France was ad-
ministered to Dr. Wakabayashi, and he
is reported to be improving.

A boy 10 years old, son of a woman
residing at Minami horiye, Niban-cho,
Nishi district was taken ill on the
31st ult., and on the following day
was removed to the Infectious Dis-
eases Hospital, as suffering from
plague.

A man named Adachi Yataro, resid-
ing at Houden-cho, Sanchome, who
was removed to the Infectious Dis-
eases Hospital on the 31st ult., as
showing suspicious symptoms, was
declared to be suffering from plague on
the 1st inst., and succumbed at 8 p. m.
the same day.

Medical inspection of the passengers
by rail and steamer was commenced at
Yokohama on the 1st inst.

KOBE, Jan. 6.—The plague is now
considered to have totally disappeared
from Kobe. No fresh case has been
reported since the 23d ult., and all the
houses which had been isolated have
been released from quarantine.

Another case of plague, the patient
belonging to the Kanekin Spinning
Mill, was on Friday reported at Osaka,
bringing the total number of cases
since the outbreak up to 34.

We learn that Dr. Baba, the member
of the medical staff of the Plague In-
spection Office, who was infected by
the plague, died at noon on the 2d
inst. Prior to his death, his salary
was increased from 75 yen to 100 yen,
in recognition of his services. On his
death his family was presented with
500 yen, five months' salary, and 100
yen for funeral expenses. Governor
Kikuchi, Secretary Nishigawa and
Chief Police Inspector Yoshimi are
taking steps to raise a subscription for
the relief of his family.

We also learn that Dr. Wakabayashi,
who was also infected by the plague,
expired at about 6 p. m. on the same
day.

A Prefectural order was issued on
the 4th inst. by the Hyogo Kencho, an-
nouncing that rags, etc., even though
disinfected according to Prefectural
order No. 76, issued last month, would
not be allowed to be transmitted out
of Kobe city. The violation of this
order will be followed by detention or
a fine. The order comes into effect on
the day of issue.

KOBE, Jan. 8.—We regret to learn
that another doctor in Osaka has been
declared to be infected by plague. Dr.
Nakayama Tokuyasu, aged 47, president
of the Ryuhel Hospital, fell ill on the
5th inst. and was removed to the In-
fectious Diseases Hospital on the fol-
lowing day as suffering from the dis-
ease. It appears that on the 31st Dr.
Nakayama inspected Adachi Rihel and
his wife (connected with the Kanekin
Weaving & Spinning Co.), who were
attacked by plague and died, and sub-
sequently attended several other pa-
tients. He has been working very
hard as a member of the Plague Pre-
vention Committee and the Local San-
itary Society, and great regret is ex-
pressed that he should have fallen a
victim to the disease.

A Jirikisha-man employed by Dr.
Wakabayashi of Osaka, the second doc-
tor who died of plague, became ill on
the 4th inst. and was removed to the
Infectious Diseases Hospital, as the
symptoms showed signs of plague,
though no bacilli have yet been found.

We regret to learn that Dr. Yamana-
ka, the third doctor attacked by plague
at Osaka, succumbed to the disease on

Sunday morning. The Jirikisha-man
of the late Dr. Wakabayashi died
about the same time.

Latest reports state that the wife of
a man named Tanaka Sakutaro, resid-
ing at Ichibaucha, Horiye, fell sick on
the 4th inst., and died on the 6th, and
her case has been declared as plague.
The wife of Dr. Baba, who recently
died of plague, has now been declared
to be infected by the disease. This
brings the total number of cases in
Osaka to 39, of which 36 have ended fa-
tally, and 3 remain under treatment.

KOBE, Jan. 12.—No further cases of
plague have occurred here.

Expenses of Plague.

KOBE, Jan. 12.—In connection with
the work of stamping out the plague
in Hyogo prefecture, some ¥43,000 was
appropriated out of the Prefectural
Treasury, ¥15,000 out of the State Treas-
ury, and ¥18,000 out of the Kobe City
Treasury. Of these amounts, ¥33,000 of
the Prefectural Treasury, ¥9,000 of the
Government subsidy and ¥1,000 of the
City Treasury were actually expended up
to the 25th ult. The disease has now
it is hoped, disappeared, and it is
stated that the sanitary arrangements
of each street have been much im-
proved. It has been decided to leave the
work of inspection now to private or-
ganization. The medical inspection of
railway passengers having been dis-
continued at other stations than Kobe,
Sannomiya, Hyogo, Kanazaki and
Himeji, a great reduction in the ex-
penditure has been made. A day's ex-
penditure on the average at present is
¥600 for the 140 doctors engaged in
the inspection of the health of the peo-
ple, and ¥240 for the inspection of pas-
sengers at each railway station.

Naval Maneuvers

KOBE, Jan. 12.—The Grand Naval
Maneuvers to be held this year, the
expenditure for which has already been
voted by the Diet, are stated to have
been arranged for the middle of March
next.

The Emperor and the Crown Prince,
it is reported, will be present at the
maneuvers, as they have privately an-
nounced their intention of inspecting
the operations. The maneuvers will
probably consist of the division of the
fleet into offensive and defensive por-
tions, one division advancing to the at-
tack of a port as was done in the re-
cent maneuvers off the Kyushu coast.
After this, the ordinary maneuvers of
defense and attack will be held, and in
conclusion there will be a grand re-
view of the whole fleet of the Japanese
Navy, including torpedo-boats.

Extension of Navy.

KOBE, Jan. 12.—Most of the war-
ships ordered from abroad for the ex-
tension of the Japanese Navy have now
been completed, and the remaining ves-
sels, with the exception of the battle-
ship Mikasa, which is expected to be
completed during the first half of next
year, will be finished before the end of
the present year, and will be in Ja-
panese waters some time in 1901. The
drawing of the plans of two third-class
cruisers, which are to be built in Japan,
having now been almost completed,
work will be commenced on them by
the end of March next at the yard of
the Port Admiralty. Beside these a
torpedo-reserve boat and two torpedo-
boat destroyers are to be built before
1904. This will complete the scheme
for the extension of the Navy.

Chitose in Collision.

KOBE, Jan. 12.—A Tokyo dispatch
states that the Hory Maru, a vessel
belonging to the Boso Deep Sea Fish-
eries Company of Chiba Prefecture,
came into collision with the cruiser
Chitose on the night of the 28th ult.
off Chichigasaki, Oshima, Izu Province,
and foundered. All the crew, consist-
ing of twenty-three men, were saved
by the cruiser.

The Morgan City.

KOBE, Jan. 12.—The Herald says:
We understand that Captain Robert-
son, representing the insurance com-
panies of America, has made a con-
tract with the Kawasaki Engine Works
for the raising of the Morgan City.
Operations will be commenced imme-
diately, as the work has to be finished
by the end of March.

Shantung Disturbances.

HONGKONG, Jan. 4.—The Shan-
tung correspondent of the North China
Daily News, writing on the 1st ult., re-
ports that the uprising among the peo-
ple against the Christians continues.
A messenger reports that some 300 or
400 members of the "Big Sword" sect
went to the Yamen in Hsiachin and de-
manded a flag, showing their intention
to root out all Christians whether Pro-
testant or Catholic. The official yield-
ed to necessity and provided them with
quarters in a suburb, and sent them
presents both of food and money, but
refused to let them depart on their
mission. The official has shown him-
self quite ready to do what he could to
protect converts, but, as in all district
Yamens in this part of Shantung, the
number of soldiers at his command is
very small. Besides this he has reason
to believe that if he should hurt
any of these fellows, the Governor
would degrade him or otherwise pun-
ish him.

Marshal Su Impeached.

HONGKONG, Jan. 12.—The impeach-
ment of Marshal Su by Li Ping Hong
on the charge of conceding too much
to the French at Kwangchowwan has
resulted in the Marshal's being de-
prived of his Grand Commissionership
and his army corps command at Tsing-
tao, pending investigation. It will
be remembered that being a persona
grata with the French, he was sent
down with plenary power to settle the
French demands, but even so when the
French demanded Naitao Island he re-
fused to concede what France demanded.
The Tsungli Yamen having been
informed by the Chinese Minister
at Paris that the French Government
meant business, Marshal Su was in-
structed to do whatever was necessary
to prevent the French going to war.
The only course open to the Marshal
was to concede what France demanded.
Now the high authorities at Peking be-
lieve that the Marshal's conduct was
other than that of a man, but had learned
nothing about him last evening. A bu-
bo has developed in the femoral re-
gion.

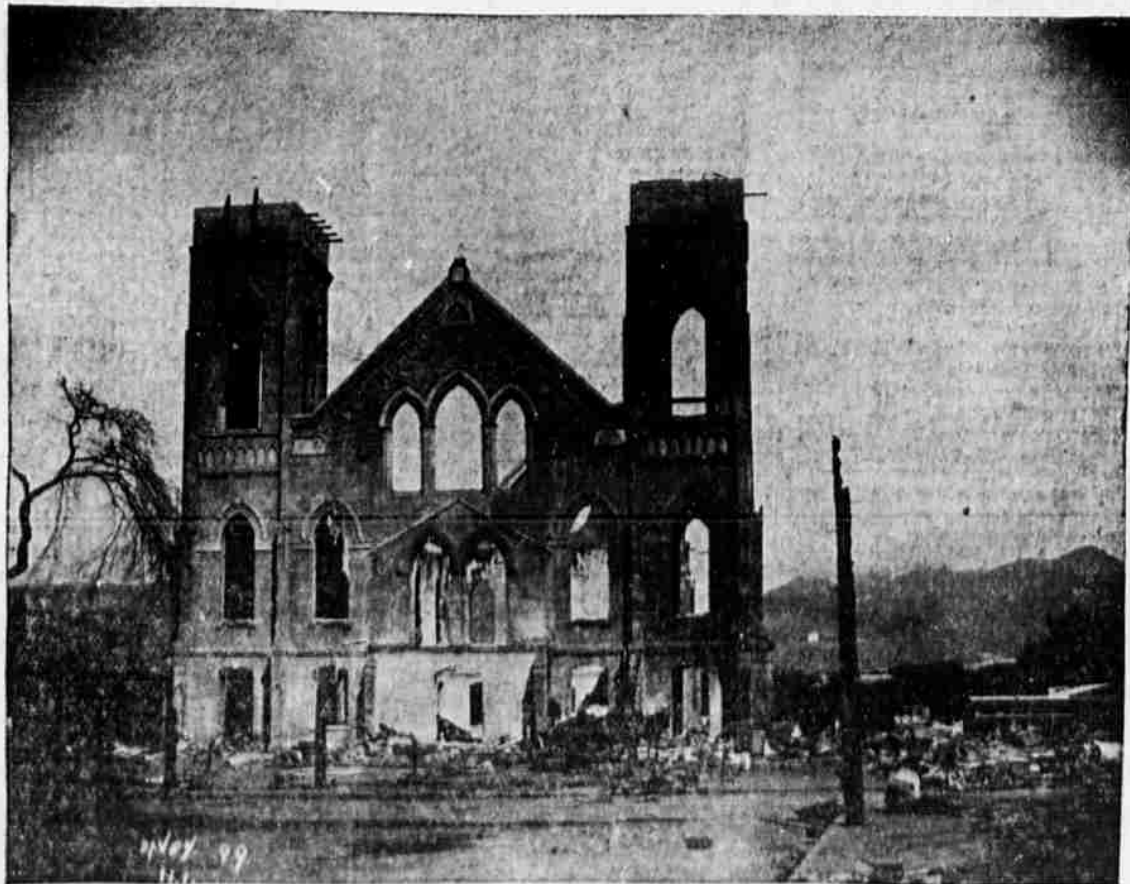
Tenders for Fence.

Six tenders for building a high board
fence around that portion of China-
town which has been burned were
opened at yesterday morning's session
of the Board of Health, as follows:
Henry K. Meemano & Co., for the fence
complete, the lump sum of \$8,475; W.
H. Russell, 39 cents per lineal foot;
Henry Burrows, 40 cents per lineal
foot; Albert Track, 75 cents per lineal
foot; John Wise, 77½ cents per lineal
foot; D. L. Davis & Co., 99 cents per
lineal foot. No decision was arrived at
by the Board as to whether or not any
of the tenders would be accepted.

From Detention Camps.

The various inspection districts are
filling up with people released from the
detention camps. One apana in dis-
trict No. 35 reports 68 new-comers.
Among them is a new-born infant
whom the fond parents have named
Keroseny, in honor of the warehouse.

RUINS OF KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH



The principal structure burned in Chinatown during the great Chinatown fire of Saturday, January 20th.

A SUSPECT IS CAUGHT

Was Carried Away in
A Hack.

DIED AT 2 THIS MORNING

Plague Situation on the Whole is
Improved--Food Supply for
Other Islands.

DEATH THIS MORNING.

2 A. M.—Quong Fat Man,
male Chinese, aged 35 years,
died at pest hospital at the
above hour. He was found
yesterday afternoon on Wyllie
street, near Lillha, where he
had been left by Ah Fai, who
lived in that vicinity. A hack
had brought the sick man to
Ah Fai's house, but he refused
him admittance.

The only suspect removed to the
pest hospital yesterday was Quong Fat
Man, who had been brought
in a hack to Ah Fai's place,
near Wyllie and Lillha streets,
during the afternoon. Ah Fai
at once reported the arrival of the
sick man to Judge Wilcox and E. F.
Bishop, inspector Block 8, was no-
tified, and responded at once to the call,
and found the sick Chinaman in the
road, where Ah Fai had removed him.
Dr. Jobe was called to investigate the
matter and pronounced it a suspicious
case. The man was removed to the
battery camp. He is now in the pest
hospital under the care of Dr. Hoff-
mann and Armstrong Smith. The Cit-
izens' Committee began tracing the
history of the man, but had learned
nothing about him last evening. A bu-
bo has developed in the femoral re-
gion.

2 A. M.—The patient sank very
quickly during the evening, and at 1
o'clock was reported very low, and
his death was hourly expected. At 2
o'clock this morning Armstrong Smith
telephoned the news of the man's
death.

Sub-inspector Richardson of District
35, of which J. Lightfoot has charge,
reported a suspicious case just back of
the Kaimuki pumping station at Mol-
lill. A woman named Aemelia, who
has been under the weather for a few
days, was taken with a high fever and
rapid pulse and became delirious about
noon yesterday. Dr. Augur was sum-
moned on the instant, and Mr. Light-
foot telephoned the Board of Health.
Dr. Garvin responded immediately, but
the two doctors were of the opinion
that there was not sufficient cause to
warrant a diagnosis of plague; but as
the woman's temperature was 104½,
and she was still delirious, they were
of the opinion that it was a case that
required careful watching. There are
only four people living in the house—
the woman, her husband and two chil-
dren. The husband is a carpenter by
trade and has been working for some
time with Henry Bertleman at the Ka-
lillli detention camp. The son is a

longshoreman, but has done
since last Saturday. The w
not left her home since last

Guardmen were placed in
at the entrance to the lane lea
into Fowler's yard, and also on
Nusamu street, above Hotel, to prevent
any one from leaving that section.
discovery having been made that two of the
Chinamen who had assisted Quong Fat
Man to get away during the afternoon
lived near Fowler's yard. All the
stores will be closed from the lane to
Nusamu street pending further develop-
ments in the patient's case. Three
persons from Ah Fai's place, near
Wyllie street, were sent to the deten-
tion camp last evening.

One of the guards sent out from the
Health Office last night to the above
premises found a peculiar situation
confronting him. The guard lives in
Fowler's yard, and he now enjoys the
peculiar privilege of standing guard
over his own residence as well as over
those inside the yard.

Board of Health Meetings.

The Board of Health yesterday
morning made an official visit to the
premises occupied by Tai Kee at the
corner of Beretania and Pensacola
streets and made a careful inspection
as suggested by an inspector, who first
reported upon the conditions to the
Citizens' Sanitary Committee. Although
the existing sanitary arrangements
were considered offensive, the Board
took no formal action as to what
course of procedure would be taken.
The cause of their insanitary condition
is very probably due to a lack of
sewerage connections. If these were
immediately available, there would be
more chance of improvement.

Other buildings containing Chinese
tenants were also visited in other quar-
ters which are considered a menace to
public health. In one case it is sup-
posed that a plague death, which oc-
curred at Makiki, can be traced direct-
ly to a Chinese store where the man
was in the habit of loafing at nights
and gambling.

The Afternoon Session.

Before resuming a reading of the
report of the Sanitary Committee, re-
lating to regulations of the Board of
Health, an important shipping matter
was brought up. A permit was is-
sued by President Wood some time ago
to allow a large quantity of flour to
be discharged from a vessel which had
just come into the harbor; the inten-
tion being to transfer the flour to
scoops and then load it into the Oahu
Railway cars at their pier, thus keep-
ing the vessel clean and uninfected by
contact with the wharves.

A large consignment had first to be
removed before the flour could be
reached, and the vessel came up to the
wharf for the purpose of landing it on
the wharf. Instead of following the
quarantine regulation requiring all ves-
sels to put out into the stream over-
night, the vessel remained at the wharf
for several days and nights. When
permission to forward the flour was
asked of the Board yesterday, that
body had to decline the request on the
ground that the vessel could not now
be considered clean, as rats might
have gone aboard in the interval.
Barley formed a large part of the car-
go, it being understood that animals
are suffering for want of fodder.

The question was briefly but strong-
ly impressed upon the Board by Pres-
ident Wood that these shipments
to be permitted, and a case of plague
broke out on a plantation, or one of
the other islands, the query of "Where
did it come from?" could easily be
brought directly to the Board of Health
for laxity of quarantine. The ultima-
tum was given out, that flour and bar-
ley shall be taken only from vessels in
the harbor which have never been in
contact with the wharves.

Various Matters Considered.

Minister Mott-Smith, for the De-
partment of Public Instruction, asked
permission to ship school books, desks
and stationery to schools upon other
islands. Request refused.

It was moved by Mr. Hatch that the
title of "Sanitary Code" of the Board
of Health be amended to read "Sanitary
Regulations of the Board of Health."
Motion carried.

The further reading of the sanitary
regulations proposed by the Sanitary
Committee, in addition to the code
already in use, was continued. Mr.
Hatch being the moving spirit in car-
rying the matter to a conclusion.

The president stated that no report
had been brought in from the agent of
the Board of Health who had been de-
legated to investigate the probable in-
fection of Jordan's store.

Another inspection of the tramcars
of the Tramways Company was or-
dered. A special inspection, also, of
the valley 'buses was ordered. If the
carriers of both companies are in a
proper sanitary condition, they will be
permitted to resume travel.

Experts Sent For.

F. J. Cross, manager of the Inter-
Island Telegraph Company, sent a cab-
le by the Australia to the Marconi
Company asking that the experts be
sent out immediately to install the
system. When the men arrive
if the present health conditions re-
main the same, the work of installing
the plant will begin on the other is-
lands first. Marconi guaranteed to
have the experts here by February 1st.

Ehe Elihu Thomson has been sold to
John Rosenfeld & Sons of San Francis-
co for \$45,000.

SAD CASE OF METHUEN

Hardly Any Doubt of
His Insanity.

WAUCHOPE A MARTYR

General Wolseley Suggested That
Methuen be Relieved Three
Days After Belmont.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—(Special Correspondence.)—Gen. Methuen is to be relieved of the command of the Western column of the British army in South Africa within a fortnight. Later, he will be sent to Cape Town. Eventually he will be ordered home and retired.

This news is not published in London, but the facts are privately confirmed by an official of the War Office.

Gen. Methuen's case is a sad one. Always a man of rather frail physique, his constitution began to show signs of



GENERAL LORD METHUEN.

breaking down almost immediately after he assumed his present command. Three days after the battle of Belmont, Lord Wolseley suggested to the War Office that Gen. Methuen be relieved. His advice was not heeded. The wisdom of the aged but keen commander-in-chief of the British army is now realized to the fullest extent by the War Office officials, who then scoffed at his suggestion.

The friends of Methuen insist that he is only broken in health, and that the strain of many campaigns has shattered his naturally nervous system.

Methuen's Mind Derailed.

Those who know the circumstances equally well, and who are willing to state the facts plainly, say Gen. Methuen's mind is unbalanced. The War Office officials have had constant proof of this for two weeks past, for the commander of the Modder River forces has persisted the Government with some of the most remarkable messages.

One received a few days ago is a fair sample of the rest. It contained just these three words: "Darkness after dawn"—that's all. While the London press is considerably suppressing the true state of affairs so far as Gen. Methuen's ailment is concerned, they do not hesitate to print the mad facts of the battle of Magersfontein, just reaching London through the mails, all of which go to show that the attack was planned by a madman.

The death of Gen. Wauchope was one of the many sad results of the engagement. Gen. Wauchope, it is now known, realized the futility of the assault, as planned by Gen. Methuen, and argued against it. Methuen, however, persisted, and the two quarreled over the matter on the very night before the battle which proved so disastrous to the British forces.

A member of the Black Watch, which Gen. Wauchope commanded, in a letter just received, details the mad charge which led Wauchope to his death, and quotes the General's dying words—words showing how fully he realized the situation even in the hour of death. The letter reads:

Wauchope a Martyr.

"It was one of the darkest nights I ever saw. The rain fell in torrents. We were falling over the rocks in the anthesis, as we could not see where we were going. After we were taken by surprise, our right half battalion charged, but the men were mown down. Gen. Wauchope was shot at the beginning of the charge.

"When he saw the mistake that had happened, he said: 'Rally around me, Black Watch! It's not my fault!' and then fell, riddled with bullets."

Methuen also quarreled with other officers under him, three of whom, Col. Arthur Paget, Col. Gough and Capt. Campbell, he ordered home. These three arrived in London today.

When Col. Gough attempted to discuss the plan of the Magersfontein attack, Methuen ordered him under arrest.

It is stated by those acquainted with affairs at the War Office that Gen. Kitchener, who, with Lord Roberts, arrived at Cape Town today, will proceed immediately to Modder river. He

may not take command himself, but he will put the command in working order again, and suggest some new plan, probably Gen. Buller, to take Methuen's place.

Methuen's Sisters.

So far as it is known, there was no insanity in Methuen's family back of the present generation, but it is generally understood that all three of his sisters have been backward from their childhood.

Here are a few extracts from letters from men serving in the Modder river column and telling of the demoralization of the troops since the command was incapacitated:

Highland Brigade Man: There is not the slightest doubt that Gen. Methuen has lost the confidence of every man in the Highland Brigade. I am not going too far in saying that they are afraid to trust their lives to him.

Corp. Devan: When the enemy opened fire, Gen. Wauchope, our brave General, who was killed, turned to us and said: "Don't blame me, lads." We hear he remonstrated with Gen. Methuen before we left camp about the plans, but Methuen only told him to obey orders.

Sergt. Gray: Gen. Wauchope, no doubt, went to find death when such a disastrous fire opened, but he had previously shouted in the vicinity of the Argyll Highlanders: "Don't blame me for this. I received my orders, and had to obey them." With proper handling, we could have cleared the Boers out in two hours. As it was, we were taken into a butcher's shop and left there.

Dozens of other letters have been received, all of the same tone.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Contrast in Attitude of Chinese and Japanese Consuls.

The difference in national methods in times of trouble was strikingly illustrated on the day of the Chinatown fire. After the fire had got away from the firemen and the Chinese and Japanese inhabitants were pressing upon the limits of the quarantined district there were well grounded fears that a rush on the guards might result. The Japanese and Chinese Consuls were present, as was Mr. Mott-Smith, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Japanese Consul worked like a beaver in conjunction with Mr. Mott-Smith to allay the excitement of his countrymen and explain to them the provisions going forward for their removal and future comfort. At times he even used personal force pushing the Japanese back into line, and it is the belief of members of the Government that his effort had much to do in preventing trouble. The Government felt that should a break be made the police force would be swept away in an instant. It seemed the Japanese Consul was present whenever trouble threatened either haranguing the Japanese or using his personal influence to quiet their fears.

The attitude and actions of the Chinese Consul at this time were in strange contrast to those of his confrere. He did absolutely nothing to allay the fears of his countrymen and was seen at several times engaged in heated conversation with Minister Mott-Smith entering protest after protest at each step taken by the Government and the Board of Health and cavilling at their methods and policy as opposed to Chinese interests and desires. This while the flames were roaring around them and thousands driven from their homes were crowded in the hot streets awaiting removal to places of safety by the men the Chinese Consul was according. At one point an Advertiser reporter saw the Minister of Foreign Affairs become angry for an instant under the absurd importunities of the Chinese Consul, but it was quite evident that the three words of indignant rebuke uttered made no impression on the official from Canton.

AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

He Attacks a Lieutenant Governor With Unhappy Consequences.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Jan. 16.—In the legislature yesterday attention was directed to a publication in the Kamloops Standard referring to Lieutenant Governor McInnes as a "thing in gold lace," a "gold laced and be-whiskered monstrosity," and an "o-o-ee and shingling." The publisher will be required to appear before the bar of the house for contempt to a representative of the crown.

FEAR AND DEATH.

(An Arab Legend.)

The spirit of the Plague entered the gate.
One watching asked, "How many wilt thou slay?"
"A thousand," spake the spirit, "is my quest."
The Plague made end. The spirit left the gate.
The watchers cried, "Ten thousand didst thou slay."
"Nay, one," the spirit said; "Fear killed the rest."

HAVING A GREAT RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of a gripple there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LOSSES BY FIRE

A Present Estimate is
Impossible.

Wholesale Houses Lose Heavily
of Their Chinatown
Trade.

For the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the effect of last Saturday's fire upon trade, a representative of the Advertiser visited upon several of the principal distributing houses yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Suh of H. Hackfeld & Co. said that the fire had simply killed the Chinese trade, and restricted the general local business to very narrow limits. With regard to the Chinatown trade, freight is piled up at the docks and in warehouses upon which neither freight charges nor duty have been paid. The consignees are, in the majority of instances, in the various detention and relief camps about the city. Their stores are all gone and in many instances they are impoverished through the conflagration.

It is impossible to estimate the loss as yet, and perhaps months will elapse before any reliable table can be prepared. We are at work now upon a schedule of firms with whom we are interested. It is of course unreasonable to expect a full settlement, and we will have to discount our account considerably.

As regards insurance, we are not yet prepared to go into figures, but it is most certain that the question of liability in this regard will form the basis of considerable litigation in the near future.

Mr. W. H. Baird of Theo. H. Davies & Co. said that it was impossible to give even approximate figures of the loss in Saturday's fire. Business is practically dead so far as the Chinese trade is concerned, and in general trade is but a fraction compared with normal conditions. Collections generally are very poor, and no improvement may be looked for until the present trouble is over.

So far as insurance is concerned, I believe the bulk of risk is carried by a few companies, as the majority of insurance people do not care to assume much liability over the class of buildings met with in Chinatown. I am of the opinion that the amount insured will be found ridiculously small when compared with the actual loss, and therefore the owners' loss will be considerable. The present unsatisfactory condition of trade will assuredly be overcome as soon as the plague trouble is passed.

Mr. Hugh McIntyre of H. E. McIntyre & Co. said there was no doubt the fire would cause heavy losses among the wholesale houses that had been doing a large credit trade in Chinatown. These houses were wealthy and long established and could stand it; but in other quarters bankruptcies were almost certain to follow. A good many, he thought, would be among the small Chinese merchants, while others would be brought about by the further depression of sugar stocks, among those who had bought assessable shares.

Mr. McIntyre also stated that he believed the craze for oil stocks, lately developed on the Coast by newly discovered oil wells in Southern California, and the heavy buying thereof by Honolulu people would have a tendency to force further down the price of the local sugar stocks now on the market. He did not, however, anticipate that the plague, fire or oil craze would have any effect on the stocks of paying plantations or upon the value of sugar properties already established.

Mr. P. C. Jones of the Bank of Hawaii and C. Brewer & Co. said that while he was not thoroughly posted as to the amount of credit given to the merchants of Chinatown before the fire, yet it was very probable the wholesale houses in that trade would be crippled to some extent. He was not prepared to say whether or not they would have valid claims against the Government and had not as yet definitely learned what position the insurance men would take, but he understood that at a meeting of the underwriters, held the day before yesterday, it had been decided to receive and hold all claims of policy-holders in abeyance for the present.

In regard to insurance, Mr. Jones said he was informed that for years large amounts had been carried in Chinatown on high rates, and he cited an instance where a premium of 6 per cent had been charged, which amounted to \$150, on a policy of \$3,000. Now, he thought, that as the insurance companies had been charging abnormally high rates for years for Chinatown risks, it would be the right thing for the companies to pay legitimate policy-holders in full for their losses in the late fire. If these claims were promptly met by the insurance people it would greatly relieve the situation; especially among the small merchants, who will otherwise be called upon to shoulder the immediate burden of loss.

Of course, concluded Mr. Jones, there will ultimately be the question of claims against the Government, and if the insurance men can hold the claims of policy-holders against them in abeyance until these are adjusted, it will give them a better chance at a compromise, even if they are not entirely relieved from responsibility. But in the meantime many of the less wealthy policy-holders will suffer. Do not misunderstand me; from my point of view the Government is responsible for damages in all cases where property has been burnt by the order of the Board of Health. On the other hand, my opinion is that the insurance companies are legally responsible for all the losses caused by the accident of the fire getting beyond the control of the Fire Department.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR THE—

CELEBRATED

Morgan & Wright TIRES.

Tires fitted to any Vehicle at very short notice.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY

FORT ST., CLUB STABLES BUILDING.

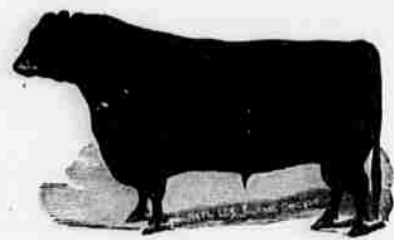


HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO.
LIMITED

General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock,
Fowls, Feed
and Vehicles



Bought, sold and
exchanged on
commission.



Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.



Lubricating Oils

Will be used very freely for the next six or eight months so we wish again to call the attention of all Mill men and users of machinery to our TROPIC LUBRICATING OILS. For years this brand has been used on these islands and each season the demand has increased so that this year we have had to build a special oil warehouse at Kakaako to hold the hundreds of barrels of oil we have to carry in stock. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Dynamo and Car-box oils are the ones you want if you want everything to run smoothly.

Benton Boiler Compound

This compound is entirely vegetable contains no oil or acid, it being a natural preservative for iron or steel. It rots the scale in the boiler and gradually cleans same. After the boiler becomes clean, the compound, used according to directions, will keep the scale forming properties of the water in the form of solution or pendant, and the boiler can be kept clean, and the scale forming properties of said water can be blown out in the form of mud. It is a great saver of fuel as it will clean and keep clean any boiler. Let us send you a barrel on trial, no pay if not satisfactory. Packings, waste, compounds, engineers' tools and supplies of all kinds, at

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

Cocoanut

Fibre

IS NOW USED IN

Mattresses.

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring

Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.

COYNE-MEHTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS,
(New Designs.)
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA,
(Something New.)
RICH CUT GLASS,
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,
FRENCH CHINA,
GERMAN CHINA,
ENGLISH CHINA,
FIGURES,
BRONZES,
ORNAMENTS,
JARDINIERS,
LAMPS,
And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends in the other islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAN THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Backache and Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, pain it removes the cause from the Blood and Bone. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and we warrant free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25, 50, and 100, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiata Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

FRIDAY JANUARY 26, 1900.

THE CHINESE CONSUL.

The Chinese Consul, whose good work at Kawaiahae church was noted in these columns the other day, is now making the Government and doing what he can to hinder the labor of the Board of Health. In marked contrast with this meddlesome action is the intelligent and courteous attitude of the Japanese Consul, who, despite the fact that he represents a real government, protests from which would have weight, is giving the Hawaiian authorities all the aid and sympathy in his power. His Chinese conferees, however, raised issues of damages before Saturday's are was half out and is now pressing questions which cannot possibly be answered before the smoke has cleared away. Lately he told the Foreign Office that nothing could compensate the Chinese for their losses. As to the houses of Honolulu from a plague which was either imported in Asiatic merchandise or developed in Asiatic filth he has nothing to say. That is another question.

As a newspaper which has urged the most liberal provision for the Chinese we feel at liberty—without undertaking to represent the Government in any way—to advise the Chinese Consul to subsidize. He does not cut very much officially. His Government, or what is left of it, cannot even secure respect at home, much less command it abroad. It is the most opera bouffe government on earth except that of the Tonga islands. Its chief activity nowadays is in the making of requests and demands to which no one need pay the slightest heed unless impelled by a sense of justice. So far as the collection of damage claims is concerned the Tsung li Yamen is of less account than a Rhode Island constable. This is plain talk but it has the merit of being true and we advise the Chinese Consul to heed it before he makes himself and his countrymen as unpopular in Hawaii as the Chinese are on the Pacific Coast.

That is a fate to be avoided with care. So far the public sentiment of Hawaii has been favorable to the Chinese, whose traits of industry, patience and good nature commend them in a variety of ways to the employing class. Hawaii has become the home and the pleasant home of thousands of these people and may be for years to come if the Chinese Consul keeps his head. Just now the whites are devising ways and means for their succor and relief—not only devising but applying such measures wherever the need exists. The Consul can stop all this and gain nothing by getting up a row. He can also, if he keeps nagging the authorities, inspire a local sympathy in the California attitude which does not now appear. On the other hand, by recognizing the fact that the plight of his countrymen could not be avoided, and by waiting until the proper time to urge his claims, he can do a great deal to improve conditions towards which he is now inviting public antagonism.

A WORD WITH THE MARSHAL.

We have received the following letter from Marshal Brown, which explains itself:

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of the 21st and 22d criticism is made of the Citizens' Guard, as a body, for failing to turn out for duty when, as you allege, they were called upon to do so.

Such criticism is extremely unjust and unfair to the members of this organization, for the reason that the facts do not support any such criticism. The Citizens' Guard was not called upon to turn out for duty last Saturday, the 21st, there being no riot nor any apparent necessity for such a call.

The Citizens' Guard, an organization consisting of persons holding commissions as special police constables, is auxiliary to the regular police force and subject to call only by the Marshal in cases of great emergency, to which calls the Guard always has and always is ready to respond.

The handling of the mild, inoffensive inhabitants of the infected district last Saturday was fully within the power of the regular police, the National Guard and the Board of Health officials; and to have called out the Citizens' Guard for any such purpose would have been absurd in the extreme.

The Citizens' Guard, as an organization, is today in better shape than ever before and more fully prepared and equipped for service, when needed.

Yours truly,
A. M. BROWN,
Marshal, Republic of Hawaii, Commanding Citizens' Guard.

Word was sent around Saturday that the Citizens' Guard was wanted to prevent a possible riot, though by whom we cannot say. Perhaps the message was sent by the authorities, who, not sharing Mr. Brown's views of the "inoffensive" character of the Chinese and Japanese population, wrote a hurry call to Colonel Mills for the United States troops, and ordered out the ax-helve brigade besides. It is all very well for Brown to talk about no dan-

ger on Saturday afternoon, but everybody knows that such a statement is absurd. If the Asiatics had reason, he and his police would have been started along like chips on the rapids. That the Asiatics did not do so is due to the credit of the National Guard, the men and the Asiatic constables, properly composed of volunteers from the Citizens' Guard, which it is in the few armed policemen who surrounded the chief.

This paper has not intended to question the value of the Citizens' Guard, but it insists, touching the efficacy of the present organization, that the Marshal could not have got the Guard out in time on Saturday if he had tried to—especially if that force had been wanted under arms. Those members who understood that a call had been issued and were serving as sanitary inspectors gave an excuse for not responding that they considered it their duty to stay where they were. Yet on the brink of a possible riot they should have dropped everything. They would have done so in McClellan's time and in that of the lamented E. G. Hitchcock. Those officials were not much on uniforms and "shape," but they knew how to run a Citizens' Guard.

Now if Marshal Brown wants to rush into print some more, we will give him room to explain why he permitted so many Chinese stores within pistol shot of the police station to be robbed on Saturday night.

A CIVIC FEDERATION.

Mr. George W. Smith's suggestion that a municipal league or civic federation be formed is a good one on general principles. Honolulu has long needed a powerful and compact body of citizens self-charged with a certain responsibility for good local government. If it had possessed a society of this kind we may doubt that the health authorities, for example, would have been permitted, after 1896, to accept a credit of \$874,000 and more out of the treasury and yet have left Chinatown in a state of unexampled nastiness. Other officials would not have been permitted, without rebuke, to go to sleep in the face of flagrant abuses. But as things were, (and in a certain degree still are) no very rigid system of accountability obtained. Honolulu has long been a go-as-you-please place bureaucratically, and scandal has occurred only to be smoothed over and covered up. That is one reason why new-comers become instantly critical and justly critical, of much that they see around them. Things happen here and attract but scant notice which would not be tolerated in any well-governed municipality of the world. A few years ago—under the monarchy, we believe—a local statesman was caught selling merchandise, in his capacity of private dealer, to the Department of which he was the head, and at his own price. If we remember aright, the merchandise was hay. But the thing was easily settled. There have been other and later instances in point—but has any one made a court matter of them? Not conspicuously! Yet in an American city a civic federation on the one hand and a grand jury on the other, would have gone to the bottom of the scandals and raised an outcry among the culprits, the echoes of which might have finally come back from jail.

Occasionally the press has done something to remedy these evils, but the task, owing to an unresponsive public sentiment, has usually been a thankless one. With a grand jury and a civic federation to summon to its aid, the fearless and unpurchasable part of the press might have done a great deal more to keep the right side of Honolulu uppermost. It might even have compelled our richest and most powerful estates to subdue their greed long enough to provide for the decent sanitation of their properties. There is no end of good to come of such a conjunction, and so we cordially agree with Mr. Smith, as a public-spirited citizen, that the sooner we have a civic federation the better. The grand jury will come in of itself, later on, with the other American machinery of justice.

Mr. Smith speaks particularly of the need of a federation to look after sanitary conditions. In a way, this is true. The hard work of inspection, however, should be in the hands of a paid sanitary police. If left even to a civic federation it would suffer from the application of the principle that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. Still, as we have already said, such a society would find plenty to do in holding officials up to the highest standard of their duty, in inculcating civic virtues, in exposing public frauds, in encouraging improvements, and in seeing that Honolulu is well governed. To such ends Mr. Smith's wholesome project would unfailingly contribute.

Dr. Jameson's attempt to raid the Transvaal with three hundred men must, in the light of recent events, wear a comic aspect even to him.

THE CHINESE TOWN.

The suggestion as often made by the Advertiser that the site of the old Chinatown be used partly as a park and partly as a white man's business quarter, and that a new and sanitary Chinatown be constructed somewhere in the Ewa suburbs, is taken up by Mr. George B. McClellan, in a letter published elsewhere. Mr. McClellan believes in the park strip idea and he thinks that a corporation organized to build a model Chinatown on the Ewa side of the Nuuanu creek would make money. That idea is undoubtedly correct. By quick action sanitary houses and stores could be built, and let and a nucleus made for an Asiatic quarter in which the enterprising Chinese and Japanese population would soon gather. Delay, as Mr. McClellan points out, might scatter the Asiatics all over Honolulu and perhaps, in the end, spoil some of our best residence districts.

The chance to reserve a part of the burned area to accommodate the growth of the white commercial section is one that really ought not to be lost. It implies, however, the co-operation of men who are ready, when permitted, to put up fine structures there. About all the Government can do is to prevent building of any kind on the tract until the Chinese business men are located elsewhere; and to condemn a part of the thirty acres for public use. That would make room for a park and also, when the municipality comes into being, for a city hall and other public buildings. In the end we should have the Waikiki half of the tract between Nuuanu street and the stream a creditable part of the business quarter and the Ewa half a fine pleasure ground, with the new Chinatown beyond the stream. Nothing could be more suitable than that from the point of view of the future Honolulu. When this city reaches 100,000 population it must either have the use of the old Chinatown area for business or municipal purposes or it must encroach on the residence streets, turning them into commercial avenues. We should rather see the Asiatics pressed back than the owners of Honolulu's most beautiful and stately homes, the more so because the Japanese and Chinese would be as well off on one side of the Nuuanu stream as the other.

This latter conclusion is by no means forced. Recent inquiry shows that the bulk of the Asiatic retail trade is with Asiatics and not with whites. So far as white trade is concerned, rapid transit could be depended upon to give prompt access to the Oriental merchants and if the district is sanitary such access might be sought oftener than was the case in the old Chinatown. At any rate, and without going over the whole ground, we can believe that the Asiatics would have no cause to complain if put on the Ewa side of the creek, while the people of the greater Honolulu of ten years hence would have a deal of reason for regret if they were permitted to reoccupy the tract now cleared.

We cordially emphasize Mr. McClellan's advice to begin planning now for the future Honolulu. The chance is provisionally at hand and it may never come again. If the plan is wisely drawn Honolulu will prosper; if not it may lose half of its natural opportunities of growth.

JAPANESE PLAGUE ABATING.

The extermination of the plague in Kobe is a fact of great encouragement here. Bad as our Chinatown was before the fire it was never quite so full of evil odors as the great port of the Inland Sea. Outside the foreign settlement of Kobe, which is clean and beautiful, the population is huddled in small houses, with open sewers running by the sills, with the usual wretched interior sanitation of the Japanese coolie home and with plenty of rubbish in all the courtyards. To the casual foreign looker-on it would seem as if a pestilence, once grounded in Kobe, could never be gotten out, yet the sanitary authorities there, after a campaign of a few weeks' duration, have made the city safe to live in.

If the case is somewhat less encouraging in Osaka it does not matter. There, a population larger than that of San Francisco is huddled on a swampy plain where no drainage exists and where the water drain comes from shallow wells near the open and unemptied sewers. Osaka, in a sanitary sense, is a standing challenge and affront to every reasonable precaution against disease—or it was a few years ago when the writer last visited it, and he has heard of no changes for the better since. Naturally the bubonic plague hangs on, yet no great mortality has ensued. Even in that almost hopeless place the work of sanitary committees has borne some fruit. Nevertheless if the fact were otherwise it would not have compelled doubt in our own ability to stamp out the scourge in Honolulu.

This place is coming out all right. All that is needed is the strenuous prosecution of the measures now in hand, not omitting fire.

The best growers are working hard to keep Puerto Rican sugar off the free list, but they may find the Constitution a barrier. If Puerto Rico is now American territory, then it is bound, like the states of the original ten, to pay tariff duties to be uniform throughout the United States may apply to it. The subject, as our readers know, is being investigated by Congress, and likely enough will have to be referred to the courts.

The friends of the Nuuanu canal bill are not discouraged by the makeshift measures of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and are moving vigorously for its enactment. Whether or not they will succeed depends on the strength of the railroad representation. If that can be thrown down, the canal ought to be provided for at this session and the way opened for the realization of Seward's dream about a through Pacific.

There is a widespread demand in England for the appointment of a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer. One might think there had been humiliation enough already, but there can be no exception to the other proposals. A proper amount of fasting may clear the British brain which seems to be somewhat muddled as to the rights and wrongs of the war, while prayer, especially that from the country heart, is good at any time. But what a spectacle the appeal embodies as it comes from the countrymen of the bard who wrote:

Come the four quarters of the world in arms
And we can shock them.

The idea of a Citizens' League is taking hold of the people who realize that there must be some kind of an organization to crystallize public vigilance and spirit and keep officials up to their duty. Newspapers cannot do the whole work however earnest and fearless their policies may be. There must be an organization of strong-minded voters as there was in New York in Dr. Parkhurst's time to join hands with the press and achieve something besides criticism. Seeing how easily Honolulu gets over its plague scares and permits old insanitary conditions to recur, the field for a Citizens' League is wide open and most inviting.

The inventors are busy vying with Marconi in the field of wireless telegraphy. The last number of the Literary Digest notes the invention of an electrical buoy intended to hold a Marconi transmitter which will notify approaching vessels having suitable receivers of their situation. At Chicago some highly interesting experiments have been made. Two inventors, so the account says, "succeeded in telegraphing without wires through a suite of 7 rooms, with all doors closed, and through seven walls. Another test was made, when the signals were conveyed through three fireproof vaults and an ordinary telegraph switchboard, in which thirty wires were connected up and about forty dead wires were located. Notwithstanding the fact that this switchboard contained live wires, the current passed, through all of the vaults and through this board. This probably is the most severe test ever given wireless telegraphy. A third test was made, in which the sending instrument was placed inside of one of the steel vaults and both doors were closed and the combination lock turned. The signals were then transmitted clearly from the inside of the vault to an adjoining room."

The military budget of the Transvaal for the ten years ending in 1898 is published and it shows that Great Britain, as the suzerain power, has been either indifferent or blind to an extraordinary danger. Reviewing the figures it will be seen that the Boers have been all the while preparing for war with the only power, save Portugal, they were in position to make war upon. Here is the schedule of military appropriation up from 1889 to 1898 inclusive:

1889	£ 75,523
1890	42,999
1891	117,927
1892	29,739
1893	19,340
1894	28,158
1895	87,308
1896	495,618
1897	336,381
1898 (nine months)	163,451

Total £1,456,447

Considering that the Regular Army of the Transvaal as set down in the Statesman's Year Book, consists of but 32 officers, 79 non-commissioned officers and 289 men, the rest being untrained militia, subject to call, it must be admitted that the £1,456,447 has mainly gone into forts, arms and munitions of war rather than in pay for troops. That being the case Great Britain has only herself to thank for the present situation for, as the suzerain power, she could long ago have interfered with the Transvaal's war preparations and shut down on the increase of armaments.

Terrible Pains PUBLIC WEAL

In the Stomach—Dreadful Head-aches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. P. Beckwith, Hurler, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1.50 per box.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Minister Damon sets a good example to other wealthy men by providing for one hundred fire refugees at his Moanalua home. This is a practical charity, quite characteristic of the Minister of Finance, and one which the homeless part of the community will not be alone in appreciating.

The fact that Japan has ordered 100,000 warm uniforms for winter wear from London manufacturers is regarded as another sign that the little brown men anticipate a job in Siberia. During the Manchurian campaign five years ago the troops suffered severely with the cold, which at times was registered twenty degrees below zero. The uniforms then in use, bearing gray blanket overcoats, were the ones suited to the mild climate of Central Japan. The experience then gained with the rigors of the Northern climate will stand the Japanese in good stead when a Siberian campaign comes on.

The Washington Post reports that a Senator from Wyoming will introduce an amendment to the Cullom bill extending the Hawaiian franchise to women. Woman suffrage is a fad of the Wyoming statesman, but we cannot see why that should entitle him to inject his theories into the organic construction of a Territory which Wyoming is not especially concerned in and which its Senators have not been asked to represent. That kind of legislation is meddlesome. Hawaii passed on women suffrage in the convention which framed the Constitution of the Republic and rejected it—whether properly or not we do not pretend to say—and having done so, it is not for Wyoming or Missouri or any other State to step in and try to force the measure upon us. There is such a thing in the American system, as permitting a new Territory to make its own choice of local institutions not incompatible with the Federal charter, and this has been done by Hawaii in the text of the Cullom bill. What right has any one to graft on the choice of Wyoming?

KITCHENER LEADS.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—It now leaks out that Lord Kitchener is really the chief in South Africa at the head of the British troops, and Lord Roberts a figurehead. It happened thus: The national defense committee met and decided that Lord Kitchener was the man for the place. He was Lord Salisbury's nomination. The Premier had made a study of Lord Kitchener on the occasion of the Sirdar's visit to Hatfield, but endless difficulties were in the way.

Two months ago I told you the rumor that Lord Kitchener would go out, and the Herald and The Call were absolutely the first papers to forecast the possibility, which has now become a fact. The matter was then under discussion, but the trouble was that Lord Kitchener was the junior of Generals Buller, Warren and others.

But Lord Salisbury is never beaten upon a technicality, and his solution of the problem was to send Lord Roberts. He will restore the confidence of the men by his presence as field marshal, while Lord Kitchener, being his aid, will enable the latter under cover of his superior in authority to conduct the campaign. The general opinion is that the idea is not bad.

Pain Fined \$5.

There was quite a gathering of notables and legal talent in the Police Court yesterday. It was all on account of the case of Manager Pain of the Tramways Company, who, with four employees, had been arrested and charged with common nuisance. Arguments were made by Paul Neumann, representing Mr. Pain, and Deputy Attorney General Dole, on the part of the prosecution. Hon. Alex. Young, John Oudekirk and the Marshal were witnesses for the prosecution. The court fined Mr. Pain \$5. An appeal was taken from the judgment. The cases of the white man and three Chinese arrested with Mr. Pain were nolle pro's.

Notwithstanding the croaking of many of the wise ones on the waterfront, the old Kahului, or Cleveland, as she is now known, has turned up again at Kahului safe and sound.

A Civic Federation is Proposed.

George W. Smith Believes Work of Citizens' Committee Should be Continued Hereafter.

A civic federation or municipal league will probably be one of the organizations growing out of the present system of sanitary reform instituted by the work of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. From the reports of the citizens relative to the sanitary conditions of Honolulu, it is assumed that an organization such as Chicago and Boston possess, which has proved a power in extending boundaries, in keeping a perfect system of sanitation, in reducing the chances of epidemics to a minimum, and in preventing political jobberies, will prove a boon for Honolulu in the future, especially in keeping the Asiatic portion of the city in a cleanly condition.

Mr. George W. Smith of the Board of Health is a firm believer in such organizations when kept apart from politics, and feels that the present work of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee should be continued after the present question of the plague is settled, although based on somewhat different lines.

"I certainly believe," said he, "in forming a municipal league or civic federation that would be entirely out of politics, and would have for its main purpose the best interests of the city, such as looking after the sanitary conditions, general improvements, and all those affairs that would come under the name of good city government. I believe that now is the time to form a league, prior to the passage of the Territorial bill, so that when the time arrives to form our municipal government in Honolulu we may be prepared for its new interests, and keep it independent of political rings, and free from any political machine influence."

"This organization should be established to hold the city in absolute control so far as its best needs and improvements are concerned. I believe that the harbor quarantine will be taken out of our hands in time. In view of this fact much more detailed attention can be given to city improvements and city sanitation, and I am ready at any time to unite with our citizens in forming such a body. Look at the work of the civic federations and municipal leagues of the large cities of the Mainland, and the splendid work they have accomplished for the benefit of their respective communities. We have the right kind of intelligence here and the right spirit, and that we can unite upon a question has been shown in the recent epidemic."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The guards on duty at infected places have been materially reduced by Marshal Brown.

Nearly 150 deaths have occurred in Honolulu during the first twenty-five days of the month.

E. O. Hall & Son have moved their office to the store of Whitman & Co., just opposite Lewers & Cooke.

Dr. Hoffman has reported the finding of a case of leprosy among the inmates of the battery detention camp.

Manager Boyden of the Fairchilds Shoe House has donated fifty pairs of shoes to the sufferers from Saturday's fire.

The plague is said to have been carried to one of the South Pacific islands in sugar bags made in and shipped from India.

Horses on the McBryde plantation, on Kauai, are said to be in a starving condition for want of proper fodder, resulting from the enforced non-shipment of any freight from Honolulu.

Officer Pohaku, one of the most efficient men on the police force, was yesterday promoted from patrolman to be a lieutenant. His faithful services while in the department have been rewarded.

The excavating for the foundation of the power house for the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company is going on very rapidly. The masons are at work trimming the stone on the ground.

Jackson Heerde, the comedian, has decided to stay in Hilo. It is reported that he is engaged to a young lady of the Rainy City, which accounts for his not returning with the rest of the troupe.

The Kinau has been chartered by Alexander & Baldwin and will load sugar at Kahului for San Francisco. Whether she will make more than one trip depends upon the situation here. At San Francisco she will take a general cargo for her charterers.

Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Godfrey and family are intending passengers by the next Australia. Among others already booked are Miss M. Chelsman, F. W. Alston, M. Brash, A. P. Jackson and wife, J. A. Calvin and wife, Mrs. H. Mehrens and child, Mrs. C. D. Warren and daughter, Mrs. H. M. Lyman, P. F. Pettibone, Miss H. E. Cooke and maid.

Civil cases disposed of yesterday by Judge Wilcox were as follows: J. R. Mills vs. J. W. Brit, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff in the sum of \$19.28 and costs. F. J. Bonavita vs. Kamoku, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff in the sum of \$120 and costs. Honolulu Stock-yards Co. vs. H. F. Ludwig, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff \$15 and costs. Q. H. Berrey vs. Paul Egry, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$20 and costs.

TO THE EDITOR

Various Letters From the Public.

Mrs. King's Protest—Mr. McClellan Advocates a Model Chinatown Ewa of the Stream.

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of this morning you state that Mr. Lowrey has suggested that the Chinese servant from the Roth premises, who was stricken with plague, become infected at the Chinese lodging-house on the corner of Pihko and Kinu streets. The Evening Bulletin made a similar statement last evening. I wish to ask by what authority Mr. Lowrey makes this statement? As sub-inspector of the premises in question, I have yet to report a case of sickness of any kind, much less one of plague from there, and beg as a favor not only to myself but to the persons whose servants reside in the place, and who have been alarmed by these reports—and above all to the Board of Health—if you will retract your statement. It has been hard to prevent a panic among the inmates of the place this morning through your uncalled-for "suggestions." This is no time for raising false alarms or putting any one to unnecessary trouble, expense or anxiety, or for throwing people into quarantine or out in the streets with nowhere to go and no homes for themselves and their children; and the man who would do such a thing must be utterly thoughtless or cruel.

That the premises in question are unsightly and an annoyance to property-owners in the vicinity on that account, is unquestionable, thanks to Mr. Jonathan Shaw, but they are not insanitary, thanks to the Chinese lessee, and we ought to be thankful that such is the case under the existing circumstances, for quarters are not to be found for love nor money. Those living in comfortable homes do not realize, perhaps, that there are people without a place to shelter them in these days of trouble and sickness. Last Monday night over thirty poor Japanese men, women and children were turned out of Kakaako detention camps after serving a stipulated quarantine, with nowhere to go and nothing to eat and no means. My carriage house and the verandas of the Beretania street school were the only shelter they could find, and they were grateful for that.

Hoping that this statement will receive publication and tend to allay the fears of the public and make us all more charitable and less ready to create ill-feeling or trouble for the unfortunate, I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours truly,

JOSEPHINE KING.

A Remodeled Chinatown.

Editor Advertiser: The hurry-ing events and quick, sharp demands of unexpected situations during the past few days and weeks have proven the mettle of Honolulu business men and the fibre of their citizenship. Few American or Continental cities could surpass or even equal the rapidity and thoroughness with which both sanitary and relief measures have been carried out here; in this Honolulu has proven that she can accomplish what she definitely sets out to do.

But the present crisis should forcibly remind us that Honolulu has no serious indictment against her, yet unanswered from the Cholera visitation in 1895: it is that with all the high price paid in human life and business loss for that stern experience, little or no permanent lesson was gained for future use and as a basis for permanent action. It seems almost incredible that after such drastic measures in stamping out disease, no constructive work was done to prevent its recurrence. Yet that is precisely what followed, and may follow again, unless with the present praiseworthy activity we do some definite and immediate planning for the future.

It might have been difficult or even impossible to have reconstructed Chinatown in 1895. Today with the old Chinatown obliterated, Honolulu has the chance of her history to plan and build for a large future. I am one of many who believe the present trying period is only preliminary to Honolulu's more permanent and extended prosperity; but whether this is to prove true depends upon some practical action upon definitely planned lines. Neither profitable businesses nor great cities happen. They must be planned, managed, directed.

The reason Chicago supplanted St. Louis as the commercial capital of the Central United States was not by superior location but because her business and public men were more foresighted and far-sighted.

If Honolulu is to have the future which is wholly possible for her, some far-sighted planning should be done within the next ten days. Rigid sanitary laws should be enacted and a building commissioner or health officer selected who has unimpeachable integrity and a backbone of malleable steel, to see to it that neither private property owner rich or poor, nor corporation, great or small, be allowed to imperil the city's future. The lives of people whether obscure Asiatics or prominent citizens, must not be needlessly imperilled again. Neither must our growing commerce be subject to such costly blows.

The next pressing need in a constructive line is the careful but immediate locating of a new, sanitary

Chinatown at some point Ewa of the Honolulu stream. If the present district of health holds the present district site vacant for a year or they should not, that section will be reserved for a park strip and business needs which the growing city will demand.

But meantime unless prompt and definite steps are taken to prevent it, the Asiatic will have scattered through the town, building their shacks or renting stores and living rooms wherever small-occupied property-owners give them place.

Within the next month the present Asiatic and possible mass of Asiatics will have begun to "set" in the locations to which they will go, following the war law of least resistance or most convenient access.

To meet this immediate and pressing need, I submit the following working basis: That "The Sanitary Chinatown Co., Ltd." or a similar corporation be organized by responsible citizens who will contribute or secure funds to erect stores and tenements Ewa of Honolulu stream. No monopoly or special privilege to be granted this company except the guarantee of the Board of Health that no buildings with less complete sanitary appointments shall be permitted elsewhere.

The present Citizens' Sanitary Committee or a special agent of the Board of Health to personally inspect and pass on each building site to see that it affords chance for natural drainage; all plumbing to be so placed that it can be readily connected with sewers as soon as they can be extended there.

Buildings so constructed could be tenanted as fast as completed and should yield a steady and fair return on the investment. This should make available some trust funds held here for investment and so make the least possible disturbance of ordinary business capital.

Such a work carried out on sensible business lines would accomplish the following results:

1. Give immediate employment to the unskilled labor in the digging of vaults and the rougher work of construction.
2. Help to relieve the Government in the construction of temporary quarters.
3. Turn the relief question into commercial lines.
4. We cannot go on indefinitely handling the situation at sheer expense to the community.
5. Protect the city from an indiscriminate scattering of Asiatics, which once done could not be eradicated for a decade.
6. Provide decent housing for the Orientals, which they and all human beings are entitled to.
7. Most important of all, give us reasonable guarantee that we shall not have to again face another such intolerable experience and disgraceful filth revelation four or five years from now.

I am aware that there are difficulties to be met and that criticisms can be made on this plan. Comments that will improve this plan or offer a better one, I will welcome. Others we can well dispense with, as this is the hour for action and not for speechmaking. I wish to point out also that if this plan will permanently better Honolulu and protect it from epidemics, there is a general obligation upon plantation stockholders, as well as local property-holders and business houses, to back the project with prompt financial support, as well as with business judgment and organization.

During the darkest hours of the Civil War President Lincoln was always insistent that construction work on the National Capitol building should never be interrupted. This is a time of pre-occupation with temporary problems, and a state of mental tension which tends to dull the public mind to future needs and possibilities. But the vigorous carrying out of such a constructive policy would both better our mental state, provide employment and homes for many needy Orientals, and also make for the betterment of the greater Honolulu that is to be.

THE KATULANI'S CREW.

Taken Ashore at Koloa and Brought To Honolulu.

The Wilder steamship Kalulani has had the misfortune to lose the services of her crew through the mistake of a health guard who exceeded the authority granted him by the Board of Health. The little steamer has been kept from the wharves in order that she might be available at short notice as a clean vessel by her owners. The vessel was taken around to Koloa a short time since. Guards came out and asked the Captain for his papers; he had none from this port except one permitting him to carry freight from one vessel to another in the harbor of Honolulu.

The guard immediately ordered them all ashore despite the protests of the Captain that such a proceeding would be to take a crew entirely clean so far as quarantine regulations are concerned, and make them subject to a quarantine. The guard, however, was obdurate, and the entire crew was brought to Honolulu and turned over to the Marshal.

No authority has been given by the Board of Health to any one to act as the agent of that body outside of Honolulu, as this is the only district which has yet been declared infected. Any district outside of Honolulu on Oahu is considered not infected, unless so declared by the Board of Health. The owners of the vessel were referred to the Marshal as having authority in the matter to act.

Drove the Japs Out.

Twelve Japanese laborers, who were working in the Lishman quarry on unchewed were scared away from their work by some Portuguese living in the vicinity, who had an idea the Asiatics had come from the infected district. It happens, however, that sight of the men had just been released from the quarantine island and the rest came from Moiliili.

AT YOKOHAMA

The Plague as Officially Reported.

Letters Detailing Facts From the Hawaiian Sanitary Inspector Received by Foreign Office.

The following letters forwarded by the surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, Yokohama, addressed to Surgeon General Wyman at Washington, copies of which were sent to the Foreign Office by the Hawaiian Sanitary Inspector at Yokohama, are of particular interest to Honolulu during the present plague conditions. These official letters have been referred to the Board of Health for perusal, and President Wood considers that they are of importance in showing that even plague conditions in Japan are not as serious as reported, and that there is a possibility that the plague may have been effectively checked by this time. The Nippon Maru reported that for nineteen days previous to the time of her departure from Yokohama no new cases had been reported. The cold weather is supposed to have been helpful in preventing the plague from spreading. The letters read as follows:

December 26, 1899.

Walter Wyman, M.D., Supervising Surgeon General, M.H.S.—Sir: Since my report of December 12th, which brought the record of plague in Japan down to the 9th inst., the following cases have occurred in which the diagnosis is clear. One, a resident of Osaka, died on the 15th, and on the same day a case was detected at the Osaka railway station in a party of sixty emigrants on their way to Hawaii, via Yokohama. All these intending passengers were immediately taken to a disinfecting depot for treatment, and, as under the terms of a circular issued by me on the 22d, they must, after arrival at Yokohama, remain under observation for fifteen days, and submit to thorough disinfection. I think that when they leave here they will be fairly safe. On the 16th a fatal case was reported at Kobe in a district outside of the original epidemic center. On the 17th a case in Osaka proved mortal in a few hours, and a second fatal case occurred there on the same day. On the 17th and 18th two cases died of plague in Kobe.

In addition to the above noted cases in which the diagnosis was undoubtedly suspicious cases have been reported from Okayama, the Ken immediately adjoining that of Higo on the south; also on board a local trading steamer in one of the ports of Miyako Ken, a little north of Osaka; and one in Shizuoka Ken, about half-way between Yokohama and Kobe.

No second case has been returned from Nagasaki, where one was said to have been met with on the 9th, as already reported to you.

The most capable experts, who have been investigating the epidemic in and about Kobe, seem convinced that the infection has been present much longer than was at first supposed. In the low district of Kobe, where the disease was earliest detected, there had occurred nominally from acute pneumonia, 270 deaths during the months of September and October, and, during the same period, and in the same locality, 230 deaths were ascribed to acute meningitis. Beriberi, also, which, in its acute form is marked by heart failure and dyspnea, figures under the same circumstances as responsible for 265 deaths. Professors Kitasato and Ogata are inclined to suspect that most of these cases were of the pneumonic or other very acute form of plague, which, by the ignorant physicians in attendance on people of the class affected, might easily be mistaken for either of the diseases named.

It is certainly strange that this unusual mortality, especially that ascribed to acute pneumonia, until within a few years practically unknown in Japan, and even now rare, should not have attracted the attention of the Kobe authorities.

The type of the cases which have been diagnosed as plague by competent men appears to be most malignant. The patients, in many instances, die before there is time for lymphatic lesions to become evident, and the fatal event often occurs within a few hours of the first attack. I have not, as yet, been able to learn of the recovery of a single well-marked case.

While I think that there is, probably, little reason to fear any wide development of the epidemic during the winter months, the persistency with which single cases are occurring farther and farther from the original focus of disease, affords ground for grave uneasiness as to what the spring may bring us.

Very respectfully,
STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,
A. A. Surg., M.H.S., Sanitary Inspector, Yokohama.

December 29, 1899.

Walter Wyman, M.D., Supervising Surgeon General, M.H.S.—Sir:—I have the honor to report that the summarized official returns give a total of fatal cases of plague, from the apparent beginning of the present outbreak, November 5th, to the 21st, as follows: Higo Ken, 20; Osaka Fu, 12; Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Wakayama and Shizuoka Kens, 1 each; 37 in all, and as every clearly diagnosed case seems to prove mortal, this number may be taken as probably representing the entire occurrence of the disease.

Many of the local Governments have made special, and in some cases repeated, appropriations to assist the efforts of the Central Sanitary Authorities as follows: Osaka, ¥55,000; Higo, ¥18,000; Aichi, ¥7,400; Wakayama,

Pure, Rich Blood

Gives Appetite, Tones Up the Nerves.

When the blood is bad everything is bad. There is loss of appetite, great depression, the nerves are weak, no energy, the face is pale, and there is loss in flesh. Mrs. Annie Power, of Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, sends as her photograph and says:



"I have suffered greatly from loss of appetite, great weakness of the nerves, thin blood, and from the trying climate of this part of the country, especially during the summer. I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

with perfect satisfaction for these troubles. Other members of my family have taken it and many of my friends. I believe it to be the best family medicine there is in the world."

If you are constipated, bilious, tongue coated, or if your food does not digest well, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Y5,500; Okayama, ¥9,300; Kochi, ¥2,900; Hiroshima, ¥3,300; Fukuoka, ¥4,600; Yamagata, ¥2,300; Kagawa, ¥2,400; Yamaguchi, ¥2,400; Tokushima, ¥2,000; Nagasaki, ¥2,000; Shizuoka, ¥1,900; Miyagi, ¥1,600; Chiba, ¥1,300; Miyagi, ¥900; Awamori, ¥800; Nagano, ¥700; Kagoshima, ¥600; and Tottori, ¥400; in all ¥146,200.

Since the 21st instant cases have been reported as follows: At Osaka, night of 21st, 1; Kobe, 22d, 2; Osaka, 23d, 1; Kobe, 23d, 1; Osaka, 24th, 1; Osaka, 25th, 2; Osaka, 26th, 3; or a total, since outbreak, of 48 cases.

The weather has during the greater part of the present month been unusually cold for the season, and it is probably owing to this that the epidemic is spreading so slowly.

Dr. Fowler, the newly appointed medical officer of the M. H. S. at Kobe, notifies me that he has effected arrangements for the isolation of emigrants during quarantine, and that he is using for the purification of their clothing and effects a steam disinfecting apparatus originally erected for the handling of rats.

In view, however, of the extreme difficulty of enforcing effectual isolation without a staff under the pay and direct and complete control of your office here, I must urge the greatest caution at ports of arrival in the United States, even in the case of passengers who have nominally complied with the regulations as to ante-embarkation quarantine and disinfection.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,
A. A. Surg., M. H. S. Sanitary Inspector.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Over 500 bags of rice were destroyed in Sing Chong's warehouse during the big fire on Saturday.

The fifth assessment on Kihel stock was due January 1 and will be subject to penalty after February 1st.

The mail by the Nippon Maru from China and Japan was taken over to quarantine island and subjected to twenty-four hours' fumigation.

By order of Judge Perry, the guardian's sale of the Jones minors is postponed to Saturday, February 10, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Captain Allen of the Nippon Maru states that no new cases of plague had been recorded in Kobe during the nineteen days preceding the departure of the steamer from Yokohama.

Charles Joyce, former steward of the Pacific Club, who left Honolulu several months ago, was shot and killed in his saloon in San Francisco January 15th. He left a widow and child.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
1900		1900	
CHINA	JAN. 31	OPTIC	FEB. 11
DORIC	FEB. 8	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 1
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 16	GAELIC	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 24	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 1
CHINA	MARCH 4	DORIC	MARCH 1
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 14		
PEKING	MARCH 22		
GAELIC	MARCH 30		

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Cased in...
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

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ELGINS reach us right.
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Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. L. N. U.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihel, Nahaiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nun, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

PURE - BRED POULTRY!
Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED FOWLS and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.
WALTER C. WEDDON,
Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.
New York Line.

Bark "W. B. Flint" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about
February 10, 1900.

For freight apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby street, Boston,
or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

VICTIMS OF THE PLAGUE

Roth's Servant Dies at Hospital.

SOLDIER IS SUSPECTED

Board of Health Considers Important Matters—Warehouses Needed, Freight on Wharves.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Go Young Fook, male Chinese, aged 35 years. Died yesterday morning at 7 o'clock at the Chinese pest hospital. Originally came from Block 15 on January 18th, corner of Nuuanu and Beretania streets in rear of grocery store, facing Commercial saloon. Body cremated. Name was first given as Yen Fook.

Ng Gee, male Chinese, aged about 39 years. Died at 7:45 o'clock last night at the pest hospital, to which he had been removed from the Roth premises on Tuesday evening. Was one of the most pronounced cases of plague brought into the morgue of late, the bubo being badly swollen.

SUSPECT.

A. Medeiros, Portuguese, aged 19 years, member of the National Guard, Company C. Taken from Oahu jail and sent to the battery camp as a suspect. Was serving a ten days' sentence, imposed by a court-martial, for sleeping on duty.

The plague situation remains unchanged, and the hopeful views expressed yesterday by President Wood that conditions might change for the better have had a set-back. The death of the young Chinaman who was removed only the night before from the Roth premises shows how difficult it is to prevent cases cropping up here and there in the residence portion of the city.

Through the day Ng Gee became a more and more pronounced case, and was delirious from noon to the time of his death. The bubo in the left femoral gland swelled so much that the entire upper portion of the man's leg above the knee was enlarged. In his delirium the patient threw himself from his mattress often, and numerous bruises on his face and legs show the violence of his agony. The symptoms were slight when Dr. Raymond was first called in to see the man, and even on Tuesday morning the Doctor thought he had made a mistake. Again in the afternoon, after a minute examination, Dr. Raymond became clearly convinced that the man had plague. The disease made quick work.

Go Young Fook, who died yesterday morning was taken from Block 15 on January 18th and has since lingered in the Chinese pest hospital. The quarter from which he came was a particularly bad one in that block, and several cases were traced to the same locality. Kukul and Nuuanu streets a few nights since is supposed to have come from this same quarter. The body was at once cremated without the formality of a postmortem being held.

The Oahu Prison Case.

The new suspect case is a peculiar one, and if it develops into a plague case will be unfortunate for many reasons, one of them being that the other inmates of the Oahu prison may have been exposed to the infection. Medeiros was sentenced under a general court-martial on January 19th to a ten days' imprisonment for a violation of military regulations, that of sleeping on duty. Previous to his sentence he had been confined to the limits of the Executive grounds awaiting the court-martial. He is a member of Company C. The young man was sent yesterday afternoon to the battery camp and placed in one of the suspect wards. It will be a difficult matter to trace the infection in his case, on account of his having been off sentinal duty in Chinatown for more than two weeks.

The Japanese suspect at the Kallhi camp, as noted in yesterday's Advertiser, was also sent to the suspect camp last night as a measure of precaution, should he eventually become a plague patient.

From the pest hospital Armstrong Smith reports that three patients are considered as cured, these being Aloa, the excavator driver, and the Japanese woman and baby from Merchant street. Mrs. Franz is reported much better, and Ah Cum, the Chinese boy from King street, is holding his own. The Arlington Japanese woman is considerably better.

Upon hearing of the death of her servant, Mrs. Roth and family voluntarily offered to go into quarantine at their home. Mr. Henry Roth has left

his place of business, and what-ever quarantine period the Board of Health imposes upon the household will be carried out fully by them. Dr. Raymond began making his medical inspection twice a day and will continue it until the quarantine is raised. There has been no contact with the servant or his quarters since he became ill on Sunday, a Chinese friend having attended him. As soon as Dr. Raymond had a suspicion that the man was infected, he had sulphuric acid sprinkled about the premises and the house has been fumigated. A fence is to be built around the spot where the cottage was burned yesterday and a guard will remain in the rear yard constantly to prevent any possibility of the family going near the place.

Board of Health Meeting.

At the Board of Health meeting held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock there were present President Wood, Attorney General Cooper, George W. Smith, Dr. Day, F. M. Hatch and F. W. Lowrey.

A communication was read from the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, asking that the Board add the name of Judge W. L. Stanley to the committee and that the same be published. The Board approved the selection of Judge Stanley and the committee was notified to that effect.

The committee also requested that the Board insert the words "or abode" in the health regulation, which at present prohibits a person moving from one district to another. This request grew out of a court case in which the Judge made a distinction between "residence" and "place of abode." Upon motion the Board passed the amendment suggested by the committee, adding the words "or abode" to the regulation, which will fully cover similar cases arising in court.

President Wood reported the case of the Chinese Ng Gee, who had been removed from the Roth premises to the plague hospital, stating what observations he had personally made on the case, which was originally reported by Dr. Raymond, and said it was a most pronounced case of plague. He also condemned the cottage in which the patient had been lying, together with a stable on Danforth's property and a shed belonging to E. R. Hendry, and ordered the Fire Department to burn them, which was done yesterday morning. The Board approved the action of the president, and also his action in removing from the rear of the building two large zinc-lined boxes which had been stored there the day before, and which were destroyed after removing the contents.

Question of Opening Stores.

President Dole brought up the matter of opening the stores on Nuuanu street, in order that the Chinese might be given a chance to celebrate their New Year stating that it would be very distressing to them if not allowed to celebrate. President Wood stated that the Board had inspected the stores, front and rear, and had found almost the same conditions behind the brick buildings as had been discovered in the blocks now laid bare by the fire. He considered that the stigma of the plague was in these blocks. The outside or front portions were merely shams, but behind these the cesspools, shafts and mazes of alleys were in bad condition and he did not think the streets should be opened for public business at present.

Messrs. Humburg, Wakefield and Kaiser again brought up the matter of merchandise, and called the Board's attention to the perishable nature of the goods stored, which was causing their destruction. The Union Feed Company, for various reasons, had requested that their warehouse be vacated, that another storage place might be secured. If a new warehouse were built by the Board they could separate the perishable from the good merchandise, and save considerable property in this manner. Otherwise, they recommended that the Board approve of having such goods destroyed, if the owners would agree to the 66-2-3 per cent proposition. They stated the value of goods to be destroyed would not amount to more than \$35,000.

Minister Cooper stated that if they were certain that this figure would cover the damage, he would make a request of the Executive today to recommend that this appropriation be made immediately. It was moved by the Board that the goods which could be saved be stored in the Aala warehouse, and a settlement be made on the basis of 66-2-3 per cent.

Conditions on the Wharves.

Mr. Wakefield reported on the condition of freight lying on the various wharves, stating that large quantities of it were rotting, as some of it has been there seven or eight weeks. The difficulty lies in the lack of a bonded warehouse. Ministers Damon and Young had a conference yesterday relative to erecting a bonded warehouse for the customs service; if this matter is carried through, the congestion of freight will be materially relieved. On the Pacific Mail wharf, Mr. Wakefield reported that there were 3,450 tons of freight, divided as follows: From the Doric, not fumigated, 900 tons; Nippon Maru, not fumigated, 500 tons; Lady Joyce, fumigated, 600 tons; Algon, fumigated, 400 tons; Hongkong Maru, fumigated, 450 tons; China, fumigated, 600 tons. A large amount of this was in a rotting condition. The Japanese merchants are putting up a warehouse for their goods at Kakaako, which will hold 2,000 tons of freight. Many of the consignees are in quarantine, and their warehouses having been destroyed by fire, the difficulty is greatly increased.

The proposition was made to take over the entire Fishmarket and remove all the stalls; a building for these stalls could be erected in another place. The difficulty of putting the stalls in the vicinity, however, is occasioned by the fact that the Government has no property there available. Colonel Ruhlman having taken all the corner lots, and the property in their immediate vicinity.

RELIEF WORK.

Two Camps Are in Active Operation.

How the People From the Various Detention Camps Are Being Provided For.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Relief Committee, under the Department of the Interior, is doing excellent work in providing employment and homes for the Chinese and Japs whose term of quarantine has expired or is expiring.

The committee has two camps in operation which can accommodate over 1,500 people between them. No. 1 camp is situated on Punchbowl street opposite the Kawaiahao Church and will accommodate 500 people; camp No. 2 is at Kaniulawa, on Vineyard street, and will accommodate over 1,000 people.

The special work of the committee, as stated, is to provide homes and food for the homeless and penniless people discharged from the detention camps till such time as employment can be secured for them either on plantations or in the city and surrounding districts.

At No. 1 camp are 260 Hawaiians, and as soon as these can be removed elsewhere their quarters will be filled by Asiatics from the camps. At this camp food is provided for the inmates, but at camp No. 2 accommodations only are provided. Many of the people at these relief camps have some money and are prepared to accept any work where they may secure homes. Others are willing and desirous to go to plantations.

At camp No. 2 are fifteen small stores and these have already been applied for by Chinese who are anxious to start business again. Camp No. 1 is in charge of Mr. Lansdale and No. 2 is looked after by Mr. Wilson, formerly sergeant major of the Sixth United States Artillery at Camp McKinley.

With accommodation provided for 1,500 at these camps and 3,000 more by the Japanese Consul, the balance will easily be taken care of.

The labor bureau in connection with the relief work has done excellently thus far. Letters have been addressed to the principal plantation agents in the city, and a strong corps of agents, both Chinese and Japanese, has been steadily working the different camps. Hundreds of the people are willing and anxious to obtain work on the plantations, the majority are concerned only with regard to a home for themselves. There is believed to be absolutely no danger of contagion from them, as all have passed through a rigid quarantine, and have none of the clothing they carried with them into the camps. They have no baggage, are absolutely destitute and homeless, in many instances, and are willing and anxious to secure work and a home.

Professor Richards, who has charge of the whole work, states that scores have already found work in private grounds and as house servants. As soon as a man obtains employment his place is filled by new arrivals. It is urgently requested that all who desire house or yard servants of any description, help the unfortunate people, who, through no fault of their own, are forced upon the charity of the community.

COURT MATTERS.

The Will of the Late James Dodd Has Been Filed.

John Plitz, with his attorney, Paul Neumann, appeared before Judge Stanley yesterday and petitioned for a warrant of sale of the barkentine William Carson, of which he was captain, at public auction next Saturday at 12 o'clock noon. The owners of the wreck are stated to be Captain Plitz, George Hind, C. A. Spreckels, Rudolph Spreckels, G. Wenfle, Wm. Carson, H. D. Bendixen, James H. Nelson, M. O. Siverson, F. O. Johanson, Geo. A. Nelson, N. J. McLeod, G. M. Fagerlund, J. S. Hellingsen and Henry M. Wetherbe.

Robert Parker has petitioned for letters of guardianship over Kuakini, Malia and Pua, the petitioner being their uncle.

Robert William Cathcart has petitioned for probate of the will of the late James Dodd, being named in the will as executor. The real estate in San Francisco and Honolulu is of unknown value, but there is personal property consisting of cash, merchandise, Pantheon saloon property, etc., valued at \$60,000. The brothers, sisters and nieces of the deceased are the devisees, subject to the widow's dower.

HE ONLY REPEATS WHAT HAS BEEN SAID AROUND THE GLOBE.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher of Liberty, Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Future of Children

A child's life may be blighted by the diseases of youth, such as Rickets, which is characterized by weak bones or crooked spine, and inability to stand or walk steadily, or Marasmus, that wasting disease characterized by paleness and emaciation, or Scrofula, a constitutional disease of the glands and neck.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will prevent and cure these diseases. It supplies just the material needed to form strong bones, rich red blood and solid flesh. It will also reach the infant through the mother's milk, and be of the greatest benefit to both.

At all druggists; 50c and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

GUARDIAN'S SALE

—OF—

Real Estate.

By direction of Belle F. Jones, the guardian of Edwin Austin Jones, Helen Jones, Margaret Jones and Catherine Hay Jones, minors, and acting under and by virtue of an order issued out of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, dated, the 24 day of January, 1900, I am directed to sell at public auction at my salesrooms, in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of said minors, being an undivided half of, in and to all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Waikane, District of Koolau, Island of Oahu, and more particularly described as follows:

1. All that land described in R. P. 185, L. C. A. 5723 and 5995 to Kalkaina, more particularly described as follows: Apana 1. Eono loi kalo me ka Kahua-hale, Mamane. E hoomaka ma ke kahi Hema haka o kela ma ke kahi o ka pa hau, ke kahi akau makai o ka Makakukae pili ana i ka Ku hua, a e holo ana He. 60 1/2 Kom. 2.51 Kaul. ma ka pa hau, ma ka Makakukae, a hiki i ka hiki ka pa hau i ka pili ana o ka lo i ka Kahana. Alaila He. 75 1/2 Kom. 2.38 Kaul. tho ana ma ka pili ana ma ka auwai ma ka Kahana; He. 55 1/2 Kom. 1.22 Kaul. ma ka Kahana a hiki i ke kahi Hema mauka o kela; Alaila Ak. 15 1/4 Kom. 2.50 Kaul. ma ka Kahana ame ko Ku a hiki i ke kumu pili; Alaila Hik. 1.47 Kaul. ma ke kumu pili, a hiki i ka Kahana mala ulu; Alaila Ak. 66 Hik. 2.25 Kaul. ma ka Kahana, a pili ana a hiki i ka hiki ka pili, Alaila Ak. 59 2-4 Hik. 1.90 Kaul. ma Ku a hiki i ka pili ana, ke kahi akau makai o kela, a ke kahi akau mauka o ka Ku kahua. Alaila He. 31 1/2 Kom. 2.04 Kaul. ma ka Ku Kahua haka a hiki i ka hiki i hoomaka. Maloko o la Apana 1 13-100 Eka.

Apana 2. 6 loi. Mamane. E hoomaka ma ke kahi Hema makai o kela haka o watho ana He. 61 Kom. 73 Pauku ma ke kahi Hema mauka o ka Apana 1 mai, pili ana hoi me na lo elua o ka Kahana ame kahi loi nabelehele. A e holo ana He. 49 2-3 Kom. ma ka auwai ma ka Kahana; Alaila He. 25 1-3 Hik. 85 pauku ma ka Kahana; Alaila ma kahi watho wale; He. 14 Kom. 96 pauku, a He. 62 45 Kom. 93 pauku, a Ak. 37 Kom. 1 Kaul. a moku ka auwai, Alaila Ak. 40 1-3 Hik. tho ana ma ka auwai; Alaila Ak. 7 40 Kom. 1.44 Kaul. a hiki i ke kahi Hema makai o ka loi poalima. Alaila ma ka loi poalima Ak. 16 1/2 Kom. 88 pauku; a He. 75 1/2 Kom. 2.56 Kaul. Alaila Ak. 18 1/2 Kom. 1.50 Kaul. a hiki i ke kumu pili. Alaila ma ke kumu pili a ma ka auwai. Ak. 60 Hik. 1.05 Kaul. a Ak. 76 1/2 Hik. 1.73 Kaul. a hiki i ke kahi akau mauka o ka loi; Alaila ma ka Ku He. 11 1/2 Hik. 1.41 Kaul. Ak. 82 Hik. 1.66 Kaul. a He. 28 1/2 Hik. 40 Pauku a hiki i ka Kahana loi. Alaila He. 32 Hik. 71 Pauku ma ka Kahana a hiki i kahi i hoomaka.

MALOKO IA APANA 1 EKA.

Apana 3. 1 loi. Kahala. E hoomaka ma ke kahi akau makai o kela pili ana i na loi o Kuluhi ame ko Kauki; a e holo ana He. 47 1/2 Hik. 1 Kaul. ma ka Kuluhi, a hiki i ke kahi Hema makai o kela; Alaila He. 45 Kom. 1.48 Kaul. ma ka Kahana; Alaila Ak. 43 15 Kom. 1.18 Kaul. ma ko Kapule; Alaila Ak. 59 1/4 Hik. 1.40 Kaul. ma ko Kauki a hiki i kahi i hoomaka.

Maloko o la Apana 15-100 Eka.

2. All that portion of the land described in R. P. 158, L. C. A. 5919 to Palauhulu, as is described in deed of Palauhulu to Nakea, dated May, 1857, and of record in Liber 27 on page 410.

3. All that land, being a portion of the makai half of R. P. 158, L. C. A. 5919 to Palauhulu, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the land of M. Phillips & Co. adjoining the Protestant Church yard, and run south 33 east 5.28 chains along the line dividing the mauka from the makai half of R. P. 158; thence south 63 west 1 95-100 chains along the land of Puka to the Government road; thence north 33 1/2 west 5.30 chains along the Government road to the Protestant Church yard; thence north 64 1/2 east 1.95 chains along the said churchyard to the point of commencement. Containing an area of 1 027-1000 acres.

4. Five undivided shares or interest in the land known as the Ahupuaa of Waikane and held and owned by a

number of people as tenants in common, and called the Hul of Waikane.

5. All that land at Kakaako, Waikane, adjacent, and more particularly described in R. P. 152, L. C. A. 5951, together with dwelling-house, cook-house, servants' dwellings, stable and bath-house situate thereon.

6. That certain spring of water known as Ulawini, situate in the Ahupuaa of Waikane, conveyed by the officers of said Hul of Waikane to P. C. Jones together with the pipes leading the water from said spring to the last above mentioned premises.

7. Lease from the officers of said Hul of Waikane of about ten acres of land known as the Peterson lot; rent paid in full to October 1st, 1907.

8. Note for \$130 secured by mortgage dated May 17, 1890, at 12 per cent per annum, made by Pili to Peterson, Larsen and Hopkins, of his interest in the Hul of Waikane.

The property above described has for the most part been used as a country residence, and has on a portion thereof two dwelling-houses, out-houses, stables, etc., all in good order and condition. A portion of the land's three pieces are leased and bring in a rental of \$155 a year.

P. C. Jones, Esq., who is the owner of the other undivided half of said property, has consented to a sale of his half at the same time and place, and will join in the deed for his half interest with the Guardian, so that the party buying can secure the whole property. The five shares in the Hul of Waikane represent nearly a sixth interest in between 1,500 or 1,600 acres, consisting of Kula and rice land, the land being known as the Ahupuaa or Waikane.

Upset price for all the above property will be \$12,000.00. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

Dated, Honolulu, Jan. 3d, 1900.

For further particulars apply to Cecil Brown Esq., or

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

2139-F

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Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

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—AGENTS FOR THE— Lancashire Insurance Company.

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Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Dispensary, Lincoln, England.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. In any chemist's, 50 cents.

Disinfectine!

The Best, Safest and Cheapest.

Disinfectant

...In the Market...

It will kill all animal life and correct

Foul Orders.

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Directions—Mix a 25-cent or one pint

bottle with twenty parts of water and

it is ready for use—at an expense to

you of 25 cents for

20 Pints

Put up in all sizes.

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HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOMMENDED REMEDY FOR COUGHS AND BRONCHITIS.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

The Daily News, London, writes: "I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and am now cured of my cough. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

Lower, Boston, Esq., the eminent actor writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors."

Mr. Thomas H. Jones, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1899, writes: "Singularly, I have commenced my second year in business today. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

COUGHS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WHARF.

See the words "Trade Mark" Blackbirds Road, London, on the Government Stamp.

Beware Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT Omit THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH, POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles in 1/4, 1/2, 1, and 2 lb. sizes.

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MAUI BUDGET

Effect of News From Honolulu.

Maunaloa Seminary—A Needed Rain-fall—Roads and Road Building. More Provisions Needed.

MAUI, Jan. 25, 1900.—During the afternoon of the 13th, the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of Maunaloa Seminary took place on the new school premises at Sunny-side, Paia. Quite a large number of Makawao residents was present including teachers and pupils of Maunaloa Seminary who since the fire of November, 1898, which destroyed their school, have been occupying the Makawao residence of Mrs. H. G. Alexander. The following program of exercises was rendered in the presence of the audience assembled in the new and spacious stable which is well-nigh completed:

1. Chorus—"I will praise him"..... Mrs. H. E. Brown Maunaloa Girls.
2. Prayer..... Rev. E. G. Beckwith, D. D.
3. Response—"Graciously Hark to my Pleading"..... Anon. Maunaloa Girls.
4. Addresses..... Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Rev. E. G. Beckwith, D. D., Rev. J. Kallio.
5. Chorus—Anniversary Song of Praise (adapted)..... Mrs. A. M. Chance Maunaloa Girls.

After the singing of the chorus, the audience adjourned to the southeast corner of the new building whose frame-work already is making a brave showing and the corner-stone bearing the inscription "1900, A. D." on one side and simply "1900" on the other, was fittingly laid by Mrs. H. P. Baldwin.

The iron box which was placed within the corner-stone contained copy of "The Friend," the last report of the trustees, of the late Geo. E. Beckwith, a group of the present teachers, a group of the pupils, of Princess Kaiulani and of President S. B. Dole.

The address of Hon. H. P. Baldwin, president of the Board of Trustees and the donor of the new school, was in part a resume of the history of Maunaloa, especially mentioning the two fires and the good that resulted from them in better and larger school buildings. Mr. Baldwin spoke both in English and Hawaiian.

Dr. Beckwith's remarks were of a joyful nature especially addressed to the pupils of Maunaloa congratulating them on their good fortune. During his address, the doctor asked the audience to grant a vote of thanks to Mr. Baldwin for his generosity and one to Contractor Bell for his efforts in the construction of the new school buildings.

With the consent of those present Dr. Beckwith named the new structure Baldwin Hall, though the school will still retain its name, Maunaloa Seminary. The singing of the doxology ended the exercises of the day.

Effect of Honolulu News.
Maui people were extremely shocked at the news of Mrs. Geo. Boardman's death by plague, the announcement of which was made by the purser of the steamer Lehua from Kihel on the 17th. Mrs. Boardman was a well-known resident of Kahului some fifteen years ago.

Having full confidence in the national Board of Health, nothing like a panic has taken place as yet among Maui people. Still, from time to time, faces have grown serious and people are anxious with thoughts of what might happen if the infectious disease should ever enter the island by the way of the ports of Kahului, Kihel or Maialaea. It would probably mean the destruction by fire of every plantation village on middle Maui from the slopes of the West Maui mountains to those of Haleakala. The Asiatic population so largely outnumber the whites and intelligent natives that no local quarantine control or restrictions could be successfully enforced; and the orientals could wander from one settlement to another almost at will, thus spreading contagion.

In such dire circumstances Lahaina could easily guard its two mountain roads, and Hana, the narrow pathways at Keanae and Kaupo, and remain safe from infection. However, no such calamity is anticipated, for every reasonable means has been taken and is being taken to prevent this both by local committees and the Honolulu Board of Health.

No meeting of the Maui health committee has been called since that of the 5th instant at Kahului. Maui people generally endorse the destruction of Chinatown by fire.

Island Entertainments.
During the evening of the 17th, the January meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held in the parlors of the Paia Foreign Church. The attendance was smaller than usual owing to threatening weather.

The program of the evening was of an informal nature, consisting of a game in which every one present represented in some way the name of a book. The person making the largest number of successful guesses received a prize. Then there were tableaux which by posing and costumes portrayed the names of books.

After the tableaux came a piano solo by Miss Clara Lowrie, then a reading by Miss Schweizer, followed by another instrumental solo by Miss Lowrie. The partaking of refreshment marked the close of a social evening.

New District Judge.
District Magistrate G. B. Robertson has been holding court in Wailuku this week, vice W. A. McKay, resigned. It is a matter of regret that Judge McKay was compelled to offer his resignation.

due owing to the pressure of private business, but he has expressed the expectation of being an efficient judge, presiding both the courts for fair play and the courts of justice, "domestic and foreign." Mr. Robertson is well-known in Wailuku as a lawyer and the future owner of the proposed "Waiau Journal."

General News of Maui.

Captain of Police R. E. Kalama of Makawao was the owner of three houses recently burned in Chinatown by order of the Board of Health. "Sam" takes the loss most philosophically.

The first automobile ever seen on Maui was landed from the steamer Cleveland at Kahului last week. It is now at Hamakua being fitted with its gasoline apparatus. It is the property of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Haiku.

Roland T. Wilbur, Jr., who died at Kamalo, Molokai, of typhoid fever on the 13th, was highly esteemed by many friends who knew him while he was a resident at Hamakua and later at Spreckelsville. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilbur of Nahiku. He leaves one sister, Mrs. N. E. Lemmon of Nahiku, and a brother, George Wilbur of Hamakua.

On the 17th, at North Yakima, Washington, Miss Rose Ward, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ward, was married to Mr. James Wiley. Miss Ward was a teacher at Maunaloa Seminary last year.

The next meeting of the Makawao Debating Society will take place during the evening of the 26th in the parlors of the Paia Foreign Church.

Thirty-five or forty horses died recently at Uluapalua of distemper.

During the 16th there was a general rain throughout Makawao and Wailuku districts—heavy in Makawao and light in Wailuku. At Uluapalua .45 inches of rain fell; .80 inches at Wailuku; .24 inches at Haleakala; .26 inches at Puuomalei, and 1 inch at Haiku.

J. R. Higby has the contract of building three miles of road from Keanae toward Nahiku. W. A. McKay and others are building roads at Nahiku and from Nahiku toward Hana. But what of the road from Kahului to Keanae and the remainder of the thoroughfare between Keanae and Nahiku? These two roadways, together with the one between Kipahulu and Kaupo, are the worst pieces of road on Maui. The next Legislature is to be asked to appropriate funds to improve these thoroughfares.

Tuesday, the 30th, at 2 p. m., there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Maui Telephone Company at Paia postoffice.

In spite of the fact that the steamer Cleveland and the brig Lurline brought cargoes of general merchandise on the 16th, more provisions are needed on Maui. Alexander & Baldwin have chartered another steamer, which will leave the Coast the last of this month for Kahului.

Shipping and Weather.
Kihel—Departed, Jan. 16, schr. Metha Nelson, Rice, for Makawao, in ballast, intending to take on a cargo of sugar from that plantation.

Kahului—Arrived, Jan. 16, bark Edward May with coal from British Columbia; stmr. Cleveland, Klitgaard, 12 days from San Francisco, with general merchandise and pipe for the Wailuku waterworks; brig Lurline, Turloff, 18 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of general merchandise. Arrived, Jan. 20, barkentine Mary Winkelman, Beneche, from San Francisco, with lumber and lime.

Hana—Arrived, Jan. 22, schr. Viking, Peterson, with lumber, coal and giant powder for Hana plantation.

Weather—For the last two or three days warmer; a cessation of the trade-winds today and yesterday.

THE WORD OF A HONOLULU CITIZEN

About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at touching the truth of these cures they can't doubt the following, for it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitated my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

IN THE CAMPS

Executive Ability In Evidence.

Many Contributions Received for the Homeless—Rapid Work at the Japanese Camp.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The physicians looking after the health of the people of the Hawaiian camp on the Dowager Queen premises reported everybody to be in first-class condition yesterday. The spirits of the people are as good as their health, and the outlook generally is as favorable as could be desired.

Theo. Richards, in charge of the camp, was in a cheerful frame of mind yesterday. Mrs. Beckley, in charge of the women and children, had only a favorable report to make. Donations for the 200 and more inmates are received daily in liberal quantities. Yesterday they included \$10 from Mrs. Jaeger, \$5 each from Mr. Muhlendorf, Mrs. T. McCants Stewart and Mr. Henriques, \$8.50 from native Hawaiians from Mr. Muhlendorf, bag of coffee from Mr. Henriques; milk, bread, pork and beans from Mrs. Chas. McCarthy, clothes from Mrs. Lansing, Mrs. J. M. Dowsett, Mrs. Von Tempky and Wm. Castle; milk and toys from Mrs. Sam. Damon; six pieces dress goods from Mrs. Jno. Eua and Mrs. Aloia, clothes and milk from Mrs. D. Carmichael, salmon and milk from Mrs. Schaefer, load of coconuts from A. S. Cleghorn, and thirty bags of taro from Mr. Achi, which Mr. Wilcox will have made into poi.

The Hawaiian Relief Society, which is doing good work at the Dowager Queen camp, is also feeding seventy-five Hawaiians on King street. The new buildings at the camp are nearly finished.

The Japanese Camp.

The greatest possible haste consistent with good work has been observed by the authorities in making the Japanese camp at the drilled comfortable for the 1,300 and more Orientals. All but about 200 are Japanese, the others being Chinese. The Japanese have assisted the workmen in getting the camp ready, but according to Chester Doyle, who was in charge of the camp yesterday, the Chinese have been slow to assist. Minister Cooper went home yesterday completely tired out as a result of his constant work at the camp since Sunday morning.

Last evening the twenty-one rooms constructed for the accommodation of the Japanese were finished, and the Orientals took possession. They had already been utilizing the new bath-rooms, and were in a contented frame of mind last night. An old cesspool was discovered, in digging a trench near the drilled, and the contents were pumped out and the hole thoroughly disinfected. The whole place has, in fact, been doused with strong disinfectants.

A Chinese woman in the Japanese camp gave birth to a son at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and the physicians on duty there expect about ten more small arrivals within the next few days. The sick are being cared for in the best possible manner, and are the recipients of many delicacies from charitable citizens. Mr. Doyle wishes to express thanks to the ladies who have contributed clothing and other articles. He states, however, that whole-cloth is more acceptable than made-up garments, as the women in camp are able to do the necessary sewing, and the work will occupy their attention sufficiently to prevent them from becoming despondent. A sewing machine could be used to advantage at the camp. Donations of shirtwaists, while appropriate enough for needy white or Hawaiian women, are looked upon with considerable awe by the almond-eyed Orientals. A bolt of plain cloth with a swaddling band or two and a pad for the youngster behind is good enough for the mothers of Asia.

THE MANILA PLAGUE.

Extraordinary Efforts Will be Made to Suppress It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14.—Bubonic plague at Manila is to be combated with all the means modern science has put at the disposal of the medical profession. By an executive order quarantine matters in the Philippines have been put in charge of the Marine Hospital Service, and Surgeon General Wyman is having the active co-operation of the surgeon general's department in the War Department and of the military and naval surgeons in the Philippines.

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, assistant surgeon general, is in charge of the army medical force at the islands, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Perry is at present representing the Marine Hospital Service. Other officers of the service will be sent out in the near future, and already two complete disinfecting plants with appliances for sulphur fumigation and steam disinfecting chambers have arrived and will be set up by Passed Assistant Surgeon Perry.

Surgeon General Wyman believes it will be possible to prevent a serious epidemic of plague in Manila. He said he thought there was every prospect that it would be stamped out before it had made much progress, as had been done in Alexandria. He saw no reason for serious alarm.

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ONE NIGHT TREATMENT FOR SORE HANDS
Bathe and soak the hands, on retiring, in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose, kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped, and discolored hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful.

FOR BABY'S SKIN Soap, and hair, no other soap is so cleansing, purifying, and beautifying as CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective of skin and complexion soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For infantile rashes, chafings, inflammations, and eruptions, for crusted, itching irritations of the scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, for red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple skin diseases of infancy, when assisted by gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, it is absolutely without a rival.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA Ointment, 50c. CUTICURA, POTTER D. AND C. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. How to Have Beautiful Hands, free.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 1527 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN

Fertilizer Materials!

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton of one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

THE "HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES. The world does not reduce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S.
—LATEST—

"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £23,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898, £13,959,900.
1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 3 4
Subscribed " " 2,750,000 2 7 5
Paid up Capital—687,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds—2,785,459 7 11
3—Life and Annuity Funds—10,807,009 17 11
£13,959,909 5 10
Revenue Fire Branch—1,530,550 8 8
Revenue Life and Annuity—1,415,212 18 8
Branches—£2,954,794 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, January 23.
U. S. transport Manuense, 15 days from Yokohama (anchored off port).
T. R. K. Nippon Maru, Allen, 9 days, 17 hours from Yokohama.

Wednesday, January 24.
Stmr. Claudine, from Maui.
Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, from Kaunakakai.

Am. bktn. W. H. Dimond, Nelson, from San Francisco, Jan. 9. 500 tons general merchandise to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Thursday, January 25.
Forthbank, Br. bk., Young, from Newcastle, Nov. 14.

Northern Light, Am. bk., Challen, from San Francisco, Jan. 1.

Jane L. Stanford, Am. bktn., Johnson, Newcastle, Dec. 3.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, January 23.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, for Tacoma in ballast.

Wednesday, January 24.

Stmr. Walaalea, Green, for Kauai.

Stmr. Iwalani, for Kona, Kau and Lahaina.

O. S. S. Australia, Lawless, for San Francisco.

Thursday, January 25.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, for Kaunakakai, Kamalo and Maunaloa.

U. S. transport Manuense, Barneson, for San Francisco.

S. S. Nippon Maru, Allen, for San Francisco.

Sp. Antelope, Murray, for Kihel with coal from the Sound.

KIHIL.

Departed, January 16, schr. Metha Nelson, Rice, for Makawili, in ballast, to load sugar from the Hawaiian Sugar Company's plantation.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Eric, Am. schr., 498 tons (at Blakeley)—Lumber thence to Honolulu by Renton, Holmes & Co.

Geneva, Am. bk., 451 tons (at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to Hilo by Chas. Nelson.

Planter, Am. bktn., 498 tons—Passengers and merchandise to Honolulu, in Hawaiian line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kaunakakai, per stmr. Mokoli, January 24.—Mr. Linden.

From Lahaina, per stmr. Claudine, January 24.—Mrs. Spencer.

From the Orient, per Nippon Maru, January 24.—T. Matsuo, Mr. Mizawa, S. Kanamoto.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Australia, January 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Reunt, Mr. and Mrs. Linaire, W. A. Lowrie, Tanuma, Sydney Bartlett, A. Joel, Constantine Albeth, M. Longton, John Waterhouse, Capt. J. Hackett, J. H. Belser, S. F. Keith, H. Ford, A. C. Russell, C. P. Saylor, B. F. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. B. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barney, Miss Hyde, F. S. Timothee, H. M. Jevne, G. Marcus, K. Mcrose, J. R. J. Jr., E. A. Bennett, J. E. Bien, J. F. Caley, C. Ferguson, B. Lichig, G. W. Land, J. A. Clough, P. Sickle, T. B. Morton, P. A. McGinnis, P. de la Vergne, Mr. Raas, Capt. Nelson, Miss E. H. Nichols, Mrs. A. Fyfe, Mrs. MacMahon, Mrs. Horace Chase, two children and maid, H. B. Chase and wife, Miss E. Chamberlain, Mrs. E. B. Waterhouse, Miss E. M. Waterhouse, Miss Blanche Gail, Miss L. Field, Miss L. R. Walker, John Henderson, Arthur Kellam, W. F. Glover, C. W. Griffin, wife and child, Mrs. George Kimble, Mrs. George Best, Mrs. F. Martin, Mrs. George Pidgeon and son, Mrs. M. Holden, Mrs. C. A. Lemon, Mrs. Raas and two children, A. L. Parmley, C. S. Hazellrigg, Eugene Rogers, Miss B. Blanchard, Miss Alice Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Walker, J. O. Gardner, Mr. Melvin, Mr. Van Dyne, W. A. Gardner and wife, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Kershaw, George Kemble, George Best, F. Masten, M. W. Davis, C. R. Edgerton, Mr. H. Waterhouse and wife, Mr. Lemsire and wife, Emile Duchman and wife, Mrs. H. Powell and child, Miss C. Walpert, Mrs. J. A. Butterfield and child, Marian Rae, Mrs. Melvin, Mrs. Van Dyne, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Riffle, Mrs. Gardner and child, Mr. and Mrs. Clough, Mr. Postin, W. S. Duling, C. P. Baughman, Mrs. W. H. Loomis, C. Klemme, J. G. White, Mrs. Wiley and two children, W. D. Burnham, C. G. Kromess, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Andrews, D. Hilger, wife and two children, H. Hodgson and wife, B. Rodman, Mrs. R. H. Reamer, Mrs. Cotton, Colonel and Mrs. Thompson, J. O. Gardner, Henry Hallam and wife, Miss Howard, Miss M. Leekley, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Wilson, Mrs. C. P. Little, Mrs. Postin, Miss E. M. Lee, Miss Mossman, George Bissell and wife, Col. A. G. Hawes, Mrs. Ferguson and child.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

SEA AND SHORE

Two Barks Coal Laden Arrive in Port.

The Pilots Busy--About the Manuense--Capt. Josselyn--More Japs Arrive.

It was a busy day for the pilots yesterday. Three ocean steamers came in and two went out and during the morning barks and barkentines were reported from all points of the compass. The Jane L. Stanford and Forthbank coal laden from Newcastle arrived about the same time the latter vessel having left the Colonies three weeks before the Stanford. Today the Bloomfontein will be brought in from the offing and take her place at the Oceanic wharf to discharge her general cargo of merchandise. The Northern Light with a general cargo from San Francisco was twenty-five days on the trip down, arriving at an anchorage outside early yesterday morning.

Manuense Yarn.

If the Manila correspondent who sent the wonderful tale of the terrible experiences of the United States transport Manuense on her voyage from this port to Manila is ever recognized aboard that ship he will have a tough time of it say the officers. When shown the story in one of the San Francisco papers Captain Barneson said:

"It is a tale out of whole cloth. The men whom we had on board were entirely unused to travelling at sea. Every wave was a billow and a light breeze was a tempest to them. The story of the men having to work like fiends with death staring them in the face is all bosh. It is true that our pump, used to keep the ship free from bilge water, broke and until it was repaired a bucket brigade was organized to get rid of the water. Our electric light plant also went back on us, but we were amply provided with lamps and so were but little inconvenienced."

"At Yokohama, where our electric plant was repaired, I asked for a report from Lloyds on the condition of the ship. A survey was made and she was reported in first-class condition. Had she been in nearly the condition stated in the Manila dispatches we would never have lived through a real typhoon, which lasted for four days during our return trip here."

Col. Hays, who was in command of the soldiers on the Manuense, is not spoken of in the highest terms by the ship's officers. They claim his authority over his men was very poor and he seemed to have an idea that he was a king of some kind. The gentleman in question is a son of ex-President Hayes.

The Manuense sailed at 4 o'clock yesterday for San Francisco. Following is a list of her officers: Captain J. Barneson, First Officer J. B. Barneson, Second Officer J. Hughes, Third Officer J. Johnson, Purser A. Hart, Chief Engineer MacDonald, First Assistant J. Walters, Second Assistant C. Williams.

Bark Nuuanu's Voyage.

Captain W. L. Josselyn of the Hawaiian bark Nuuanu reports a voyage around the Horn which was very unusual. From the time of leaving New York there lasted for twenty-six days an electric storm of unusual violence with continuous lightning sometimes accompanied by thunder, hail and rain. After leaving the river Platte, a gale lasting thirty-six days was gone through until Cape Horn was reached. After getting around the cape the weather to this port was very fine. The Nuuanu is discharging its cargo of general merchandise at Sorenson's wharf. She will load sugar as stiffening at this port and get her full cargo at Kahului sailing from there for Delaware Breakwater.

Rough at Kauai.

The Ke Au Hou which arrived from Kauai ports yesterday morning brought 3000 bags of Kilauea sugar for W. G. Irwin & Co. Purser Clapham reports that on account of the rough weather at Kilauea the steamer was compelled to stop loading. The weather all over Kauai has been very stormy. No information could be obtained of the steamers at other plantations. The Kaula channel was very rough on the homeward trip, with strong fair winds. The following is the report of sugar left on Kauai: Kilauea, 14,369 bags, H. M., 16,000 bags; M. S. Co., 4,700 bags; L. P., 7,000 bags; K. P., 5,000 bags. No passengers were carried either way.

NOTES.

The Mikahala has received a thorough overhauling on the marine railway. The dredger at the new slip, foot of Richards street, was being repaired yesterday. The Yorihome Maru came inside and took the berth of the Nippon Maru directly the latter vessel left yesterday. H. M. Dow's yacht Abbie M. has been fitted with a cabin. She will be able now to accommodate with sleeping room four persons. The British ship Hollywood is discharging her cargo of nitrates at the old Fishmarket wharf. She is to take several hundred tons of rock ballast as stiffening. The Kaena is engaged towing scows from Ewa of the old Fishmarket wharf. The scows are loaded with the debris of the Chinatown fire and towed far out to sea and dumped.

Bark Velocity Lost.

The bark Velocity, which was recently purchased by W. R. Brown, who returned here on the Doris last trip, has been wrecked at Pohnona. The master, Captain Bergevin, is missing and is thought to have been drowned. The Velocity was to have come here when through with the trip on which she was lost. She has been here many times and is a well known old bark.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Ironclad, Pond, cruise.

MERCHANTMEN.

This list does not include coasters. Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, December 22. Br. bk. Adderly, Berquist, Newcastle, January 11. Am. bk. Alex. McNeil, Jorgensen, Newcastle, January 15. Am. schr. A. J. West, Ogilvie, Gray's Harbor, January 10. Br. stmr. Bloomfontein, Bielloch, Seattle, January 19. Br. bk. Beechdale, Knox, nitrate ports, December 24. Am. sp. Charmer, SMter, Departure Bay, December 22. Ger. sp. Casarea, Cordis, Newcastle, January 10. Br. bk. Conway Castle, Evans, Liverpool, January 8. Am. schr. Chas. E. Falke, Brown, San Francisco, January 16. Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, Tacoma, January 22. Br. sp. Champion, Jones, Newcastle, January 18. Jap. stmr. Doyo Maru, Asara, Yokohama, January 15. Am. schr. Golden Shore, Rasmussen, Newcastle, January 10. Br. sp. Drummuir, Armstrong, Newcastle, January 30. Am. sp. Eclipse, Peterson, Newcastle, December 22. Forthbank, Br. bk., Young, Newcastle, November 14. Br. sp. Hollywood, McCaulay, Antwerp, January 13. Ger. sp. H. F. Glade, Haesloop, Bremen, December 23. Am. schr. H. D. Bendixon, Olsen, Seattle, December 30. Am. schr. Henry Wilson, Johnson, Gray's Harbor, January 16. Br. sp. Inverness-shire, Peattie, Newcastle, January 12. Haw. bk. Iolani, McClure, Nanaimo, January 20. Am. sp. Jabez Howes, Clapp, Tacoma, Jane L. Stanford, Am. bktn., Johnson, Newcastle, December 3. Am. bk. J. D. Spreckels, Christianson, San Francisco, December 27. Br. bk. Kinkaid, Cutler, Pt. Gamble, December 29. Am. schr. Lillibonne, Hanson, Aberdeen, Wash., January 13. Am. sp. Lucile, Anderson, Tacoma, January 19. Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, January 20. Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco, January 8. Am. schr. Mary Dodge, Olsen, San Francisco, January 15. Northern Light, Am. bk., Challen, San Francisco, January 1. Haw. bk. Nuuanu, Josselyn, New York, January 14. Ger. bk. Paul Isenberger, Kruse, Newcastle-on-Tyne, December 27. Am. bk. Paetolus, Watts, Nanaimo, January 12. Br. sp. Poseldon, Chamberlain, Liverpool, December 25. Haw. bk. R. P. Rhet, McPhail, San Francisco, December 29. Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, December 25. Am. sp. St. Nicholas, Brown, Vancouver, January 7. Am. sp. Santa Clara, Linburg, Nanaimo, December 23. Am. bk. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, San Francisco, December 7. Haw. bk. Santiago, Engalls, San Francisco, January 21. Am. schr. Tranett, Jorgensen, San Francisco, December 22. Am. bk. Toppallant, Lundvaldt, Tacoma, January 9. Jap. stmr. Yorihome Maru, Kawa, Yokohama, January 17.

Lights improvised by lashing two or three steamer boats together side by side, are very numerous just now on the bay.

The ship Emily F. Whitney, 1,210 tons, built at East Boston, in 1879, has been sold to Pacific coast parties for \$27,000. She will be used in the Hawaiian trade.

KEHEI ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

FIFTH ASSESSMENT OF 10 PER CENT, or \$5.00 per share, was due January 1st, 1900, and will be subject to penalty from the 1st of February, payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin.

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer Kihel Plantation Co. 5450-2145-2t

NAHIKU SUGAR COMPANY.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

SECOND ASSESSMENT OF 5 PER CENT, or \$1.00 per share due December 1st, 1899, payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Judd building, is now subject to penalty and will be delinquent on the 31st January, 1900.

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer Nahiku Sugar Co. 5451-2145-2t

OLAA ASSESSMENTS.

FOURTH ASSESSMENT of 50 cents per share due December 1st, 1899, is now subject to penalty, and will be delinquent January 31st, 1900.

FIFTH ASSESSMENT of 50 cents per share is now due and payable.

SIXTH ASSESSMENT of 50 cents per share will be due and payable on the 1st of February, 1900.

All assessments are payable at the office of Alexander & Baldwin, Judd building.

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co. 5450-2145-2t

BY AUTHORITY.

N. E. Loomson, Esq., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

ALEX. YOUNG, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, January 19, 1900. 2141-3t

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

TO THE INHABITANTS AND OTHER PERSONS LIABLE TO PAY TAXES IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Assessors of the Hawaiian Islands hereby give notice that their offices will be open from the FIRST TO THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, inclusive, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted), and on SATURDAYS until 12 noon, and all persons liable to be taxed in said Hawaiian Islands, either in their own right or as Guardian, Administrator, Executor, Trustee or otherwise, are required by law to bring in to the Assessors, within the time above specified true lists of all their polls and estates, both real and personal.

Your attention is called to the following regulations of the Board of Equalization for the Assessment and Collection of Taxes for the Hawaiian Islands:

No. 1—Value of land to be separate from value of buildings and improvements.
No. 2—In making a return, state the street and number of lots in town, or lots in the country shall be described by noting the name of the lot or Ahupuaa in which they are situated and the number of the Land Commission Award and Royal Patent under which the land is held, and the area. Also, state if any property has been sold during the year, to whom and for what price.
No. 3—Returns of Personal Property are to be as of your books of January 1, 1900.
No. 4—Under Leasehold Interests a schedule must be given of all leases, their term, rental and unexpired term.
No. 5—Growing crops of all kinds, not specified above, are taxable. Growing rice is to be assessed May 1.
No. 6—All Schedules attached to this return are a part thereof and must be filled out as follows:

Schedule A—Entitled "Growing Crop of Cane," requires the following particulars: No. of Acres, Description, Value per Acre, Estimated Yield in Tons of Sugar of Crop Cane.

Schedule B—Entitled "Lands Leased," requires particulars as per rule No. 4.

Schedule C—Entitled "Lands held in Fee Simple," requires particulars as per rule No. 2. Also state is the land in Forest, Cane or Pasture.

Schedule D—Entitled "Cattle List," requires number and value of working and herd cattle, milch cows and bulls, native or imported.

Schedule E—Entitled "Information Required in Estimating Aggregate Value of Business Enterprise for Profit, required by Section 68, Session Laws, 1896," statement of past year's business, amount gross receipts, total actual running expenses, amount net profits.

Number of tons of crop if a sugar, coffee or rice plantation. Sales of corporation stock. Name of vendor, name of vendee, number of shares, price paid, number tons, estimated crop for the succeeding year. Estimated aggregate value of business enterprise.

No. 7—Consignments of Property wherever from, in or out of bond, are to be taxed here.

No. 8—Personal taxes shall be paid by every male inhabitant of the Hawaiian Islands between the ages of twenty and sixty years, unless exempt by law.

J. P. COOKE, Assessor of Oahu.

C. H. DICKEY, Assessor of Maui.

NATHAN C. WILLFONG, Assessor of Hawaii.

J. K. FARLEY, Assessor of Kauai.

Approved by S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

Honolulu, December 30, 1899.

The Minister of Finance approves of the following list of persons to act as Deputy Assessors and Collectors for the year 1900:

OAHU.

Oahu.....Alexander D. Thompson

Honolulu.....Henry C. Ovensen

Ewa and Waianae.....Frank K. Archer

Waialua.....Edward Hore

Koolauloa.....William K. Rathburn

Koolaupeke No. 1.....Henry C. Adams

Koolaupeke No. 2.....James Davis

MAUI.

Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.....

.....G. H. Dunn

Walluku.....William T. Robinson

HAWAII.

Hilo and North Hilo, Geo. H. Williams (Hawaii).
Honolulu.....William H. Hore
North Kona.....William Vredenburg
North Kohala.....Eben P. Low
North Kona.....J. Kaelamakui
South Kona.....H. John Abu
Kau.....William P. Fennell
Puna.....Henry J. Lyman

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau.....T. Brandt
Koloa.....Henry Blake
Lihue.....J. B. Hanakiki
Kauai.....J. W. Neal
Hanalei.....W. E. Deverill

Approved: S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

Honolulu, December 30, 1899.

2141-3tF-5445.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In Re Dissolution of the Olaa Coffee Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Olaa Coffee Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided, duly filed at the Office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before Wednesday, the 14th day of March, 1900, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

ALEX. YOUNG, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 3, 1900. 2139-9tF

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy all our material at Sheriffs', Receivers', Trustees' and Assignees' Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others. Write for free Catalogue No. 12 on all kinds of merchandise.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

15th and 16th Sts. CHICAGO

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administrator of the estate of James Robinson Holt, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present the same, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned at her residence, on Makiki street, Honolulu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred.

HELEN A. HOLT, Administratrix of the Estate of James Robinson Holt, Deceased.

Honolulu, Dec. 30, 1899. 2138-10t

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSE AND SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Chas. J. Faneuf, of Honolulu, Oahu, to Peter A. Becker, of said Honolulu, dated January 5, 1898, recorded in Liber 174, Pages 240 to 242, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this notice the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated, Honolulu, Dec. 27, 1899.

PETER A. BECKER, Mortgagee.

Property covered by said mortgage is sundry blacksmith tools and supplies. 2439-4tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of D. B. Smith, of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased, Intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of Mamie L. Smith, daughter of said deceased, alleging that said D. B. Smith died intestate at San Francisco, California, U.S.A., on the 24th day of December, 1899, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Cecil Brown, it is ordered that Monday, the 19th day of February, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court in the Judiciary building, at Honolulu, Oahu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 19, 1900.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

2144-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Samuel M. Damon et al., trustees under the will of H. P. Bishop, deceased, vs. J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of J. J. Dowsett, deceased, and sixteen others. —At Chambers.

The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of J. J. Dowsett, deceased, Phoebe Makee Raymond, J. H. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Mary Parish, Z. Parish, Alexander Dowsett, Annie Brenham, R. B. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Samuel Dowsett, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett and Annie Dowsett, defendants, to appear ten days after service hereof, if they reside on the Island of Oahu, otherwise twenty days after service, before such judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit as shall be sitting at Chambers in the courtroom at the Judiciary building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to answer the annexed bill to foreclose mortgage and for a receiver, of Samuel M. Damon and four others, trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, and have you then and there this writ with your return thereon.

WITNESS the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 13th day of June, 1899.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered that service be made upon said non-resident defendants, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett and R. B. Brenham, by publication of the same, and continuance of the hearing of said cause until the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Honolulu, October 24, 1899.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN EQUITY.

Samuel M. Damon, Joseph O. Carter, William O. Smith, Charles M. Hyde and William F. Allen, trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, Plaintiffs, vs. J. M. Dowsett, Administrator of the Estate of J. J. Dowsett, deceased, Phoebe Makee Raymond, J. H. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Mary Parish, Z. Parish, Alexander Dowsett, Annie Brenham, R. B. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Samuel Dowsett, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett and Annie Dowsett, Defendants.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage and For a Receiver.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.